

UNWELCOME WEDDING GUESTS



Coal holes are obsolete in these days of wide skirts.

JUNE—magic month of blossoms, of dreams, fulfilled and yet to be, is upon us and with it comes the ever lovely bride and the negligible bridegroom, the not always lovely wedding and the wholly unlovely "Wedding Fan."

Not your sweet-scented, delicate bit of lace and ivory, dangling from the arm of the bride, or in a moment of fluttering consciousness, serving to shield her

blushes from a too-curious world. Oh, dear no! Nothing of the sort!

The "Wedding Fan" is a pest, an unmitigated, unadulterated nuisance, from the standpoint of those on the "inside," at least, a public peeping-tom, a beast of prey, a vulgar pushing person to whom the sight of a striped awning outside the portals of a city church is the signal for commencement of his machinations. Aye, more! He needs no striped cas-

Striped Awning the Magnet That Modern Peeping-Tom and the Feminine Ubiquitous Unwelcome Guest Cannot Resist.

curiosity for all doings of the "beau monde," seems congenial and all ages, they are on the "qui vive" at the first notice of any function, whether wedding or funeral. These are the morbidly curious, as omnipresent as the innocent bystanders, always to be found, an anticipatory foot across the "dead line." Sometimes it is the little dressmaker

vas, no splash of scarlet velvet reaching across the pavement to start him on his journey of impertinence. Two lines in the penny paper of a June morning, and presto! the germ is alive, crying for quick liberation.

"The marriage of Miss Charbel Astor Vanderbilt, only daughter of Townsend DeLancy Vanderbilt, to Mortimer Spuyten Duyvil Tuxedo, will be solemnized at the Fifth Avenue Church of the Apostles on Wednesday next at 4 o'clock."

This is sufficient to awaken the germ in the "Wedding Fan" and cause it to demand to be taken out for a little exercise. Mostly it is a female germ, keen with the heritage of Pandora, for insinuating itself into forbidden places.

Sex curiosity, desire to borrow a thrill from the joyous exaltation of the young bride, a yearning to gaze on the trappings of a world in which she plays no part, to discern wherein lies the difference between her Eighth ave. "steady" and the titled fiancée of the Fifth ave. heiress, are some motives. And the "fiber the contract" parties, the keener the appetite of the "umble fan or fancies, for a "nose-in" at the show.

"Nose-in," "nose-in," any way to get in, is the motto of your chronic wedding "bug," to whom invitations are never counted among the requisites of sight-seeing in High Society. The fashionable church wedding, calling for "cards of admittance," has a lure all its own to one of these creatures of the polished brass front crew.

Imperturbable, rebut-proof, case-hardened against mere insults from minions, these determined devotees of Hymen, who by no other means than plain larceny, could possibly put their thumbprints on the precious, engraved (they feel it to see) pasteboard, yet somehow find their devious way, trusting to miracle or lie for an open sesame, past the police, past the ushers, up the aisle

and sometimes even to the sacrosanct precincts of the "family pew."

At a Fifth ave. wedding a fortnight since, a handsome, dignified "grand dame" and her pretty "daughter," both impeccably attired, were halted at the church door on their failure to produce the proper passports.

The "mother's" first cue was pretense at not understanding and with a supercilious eyebrow at the delay, swept on toward the center aisle. Usher No. 2 tapped her on the arm, meaning "Come across, or right-about-face." Did she weep? Oh, none of such!

Instead a great indignation inspired her and "daughter" added her pretty protest, not a bit overdone. Finally when the old dear found her progress permanently impeded, she condescended to open her dancing opera bag and search for those "really quite unnecessary cards."

Daughter joined in the quest and both exchanged ostentatious glances of puzzled (sic) dismay when the cards remained "hid out."

"Why, mother dear, I saw them in the limousine," said "daughter," but the ushers had ushered before—"no card, no see."

By this time groups of bidden guests, holding created credentials, who had been pouring forth from motors, were trooping at the mouth.

"Why, I went to school with her mother," protested the "grand dame" as the bride's party went in but a few feet away. "Little Gladys here is such a friend of the groom's. Surely we can have seats without those stupid cards. Surely they couldn't! The suspicious ushers, who possessed the instincts of headquarters detectives, with quiet but firm pressure on the shoulder, escorted those who had attempted to "horn in" to the vestibule, where the angry views of both became audible and culminated in a trade of Bowery blasphemy, at the ushers, the bride, her parents and grandparents, the church and all future functions of the "Upper Ten."

"Can you beat it?" asked the ushers. "From all walks of life come the 'Wedding Fans.' With some, insatiable



A yearning to see the titled fiancée of the Fifth ave. heiress.



Keen with the heritage of Pandora for insinuating into forbidden places.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Vol. XLVIII.—No. 12.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1915.

BOOK REVIEWS IN TABLOID

MRS. ALICE DUFF MILLER.
Who occupies an equally important place in society, in suffrage and in the writing of melodious or frivolous lyrics and who has at last in "The Women People" given the feminist cause a weapon of rhythmic humor.

Are Women People? The author of this collection of suffrage rhymes, is a popular society woman; she is the author of "The Modern Quaker," "Calderon's Prisoner," "Less Than Kin," "Blue Arch," etc. The question is asked, "Have suffragettes a sense of humor?" To quote from a letter, "Only two days before the writing of this cartoon in which the characteristic suffragette was depicted as a battle as of an old woman with a shawl, waist, grim eyes, and a face like a flat." The cartoonist, she says, are humorous as well as the humorists who try to be so humorous now, but, from the standpoint of the modern woman, make such a dismal failure.

Introduction.
Father, what is a legislature?
A representative body elected by the people of the state.
Are women people?
No, my son, criminals, lunatics and women are not people.
Do legislators legislate for nothing?
Oh, no, they are paid a salary.
By whom?
By the people.
Are women people?
Of course, my son, just as much as men are.

Why We Oppose Schools for Children.
Because education is a burden, not a right.
Because not one-tenth of 1 per cent of the children of this country have demanded education.
Because if we accepted we should have to behave as if we were.

Because it would make dissension between parent and child, imagine the home life of a parent who is obliged to be more ignorant than his (or her) child.
Because we believe in the indirect education of the theater, the baseball game and the moving picture.
These are a few of the arguments against education by the Children's Anti-School League.

The Protected Sex.
With apologies to James Whitcomb Riley.

There, little girl, don't read,
You are fond of books, I know,
But Brother might read
Of getting ahead of you.

There, little girl, don't read,
You are fond of books, I know,
But Brother might read
Of getting ahead of you.

The writer says that the time has come when the suffragettes are weary of having men, husbands, fathers or brothers smile and pat their heads and say, "There, there, little woman, go home and get my dinner, and I will do all the thinking for you."

How It Feels to Be the Husband of a Suffragette. By Him. The author, a well-known editor who believes that it is wise to style himself as another "anonymous" writer. The book is very attractively illustrated by Max Wilton Preston.

Questions asked by him is "Does the husband happen or unhappily to have the matter go out for suffrage?" Does the voice too much time to the cause?

One husband says that it's more fun and a whole lot more inspiration to have a suffragette wife, and then he very interestingly tells why. Even the unknown author says that he, too, has been asked if women should vote, and before he had made his reply, he was sufficiently clear and intelligible, he answered by asking "Are women people?" To which he very candidly replied, "I believe they are, or they wouldn't act the way they do."

The author says that he has a happy home and a suffragist wife and that they have lots of fun. (Publishers: George H. Doran company, New York city).

THE ALLIGATOR AND ITS ALLIES.
If you are interested in the alligator, this volume will be of great value to you. The author, A. M. Rose, professor of zoology in West Virginia University, and author of many interesting scientific books, has written this volume for the purpose of helping students of zoology, describing in detail the biology, anatomy and development of the Crocodilia.

He describes the alligator in the first chapter from his personal observations and makes a very instructive description of the skeleton, with short quotations from Reynolds.

There is a chapter on the muscular system by a celebrated writer, and while the author has not verified the descriptions, it is nevertheless interesting.

The author explains something of the nervous system, as well as of the development of the alligator, and gives twenty-eight plates. The book is illustrated by a fine photograph and an index. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London).

THE SORROWS OF BELGIUM.
Mr. Leonard Andrew, author of "Anthem," has written a play in six acts translated by Herman Breda, which has attracted much attention, for the great Russian writer has written with a depth and of the sorrows of Belgium. He is a writer of great sympathy and it is with profound sadness that he tells of the sufferings in Russia as a result of this terrible war. He says that German militarism and German influences are responsible for the sorrows of the smaller and weaker nations.

In the introduction he says: "It is necessary for all to understand that the end of Jewish suffering is the beginning of our self-respect, without which Russia cannot live. The dark days of the war will pass and the German barbarians of today will once more become the cultured Germans whose voice will again be heard throughout the world, and it is essential that neither their voice nor any other voice should call loudly 'Russian barbarism!'"

It is said that the hero of the drama is intended to be Masterlinck and that one of the other characters is King Albert, which adds to the impressiveness of the drama.

It is to be hoped that this little volume of sorrow will be widely read and that it will have the power to impress upon all nationalities the horrors of war. (The Macmillan Company).

FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.
The "Housekeeper's Handbook," by Sarah J. MacLennan, instructor in the house, School of Household Science and Arts, Pratt Institute. The book is very small and yet it should be in every housekeeper's hands, for it contains the results in experiments in laboratories of the application of science to household problems, tells the housekeeper how to battle with dirt and yet save time and energy. Among the chapters are: "Importance and cost of cleanliness," which is the first chapter and perhaps the most important; an interesting paragraph is as follows: "The very fact that people are willing to live in dirty, filthy surroundings shows that they lack some important factor in their makeup. Their lack of standard of cleanliness is the first step toward a lower standard of life. It is a sad fact that one-half as much is paid for rent, and one-half as much is paid for food, as is paid for the whole income. There are three 'as'—dark, darkness and dampness—that the housekeeper should never forget, for in summer

they offer all that is necessary for the growth of dangerous dirt or bacteria. One of the most interesting subjects in this little volume is "The Kitchen," "Ventilation," "How to Sweep, Dust and Clean a Room," "Household Insects and Pests," "The General Care of Clothing," etc. (Harper & Brothers, Publishers, New York).

THE "MISS PAT" SERIES.
Miss Pat and Her Sisters are the first of a new series of fascinating stories for girls by Pemberton Gaither. The author, Miss Gaither, is a very popular writer and being full of fun she is a real girl—lovely and lovable. The story tells how the three Kenda. The three girls—lovely and lovable. The story tells how the three Kenda. The three girls—lovely and lovable. The story tells how the three Kenda.

Miss Pat at School is the second volume in the series. It tells how the three girls—lovely and lovable. The story tells how the three Kenda. The three girls—lovely and lovable. The story tells how the three Kenda.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Sleep and Sleeplessness. By H. Adolphe Bruner. A. M. author of "The Volition of Personality," etc. This volume which belongs to the Mind and Health Series, asks the following questions: "What makes us sleep? How many hours of sleep do we really need? What are the causes of sleeplessness? In what manner, telling the causes and the most approved modern methods of treatment. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston).

A Text Book of the War for Americans. By William J. White, M. D. A book for the general reader who really wants to understand the many perplexing problems of the war. It is a book for the right solution and which explains the causes of the war, the present and future safety and prosperity of the world.

Dr. White has brought together in clear logical and readable form the vital facts and arguments from the writings of different authorities. The book is written in a simple, direct, and convincing manner, and has answered clearly and fully the most important questions involved in the European war. The book is a real reason, the foundation of the European war, the foundation of the European war, the foundation of the European war.

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All goods charged in these sales go on July acct. payable Aug. 1st



June-end clearance sale

---in every department---

Besides a carnival sale of freshly arrived, sheer and dainty

Summer cottons

Every department showing attractive novelties in fabrics, materials, accessories and wearables for

Vacation wear



KEELY COMPANY

White gabardines

--these stylish and scarce materials are bountifully shown tomorrow, at 39c

Palm Beach suits

at \$7.50 ea.

--feather weight real Palm Beach cloth is used in their construction. These will wear equal to wool and hold their shape and no matter how frequently freshened, they are sightly and satisfactory. They are the coolest clothes for summer known to the trade and have none of the faults of other wash materials made up into suits, for the reason that their shapeliness is an assured fact.



Special blouse sale

at \$2.98 ea.

--striped Jap waists, H. S. trimming
--fancy embrd. voile waists
--striped tub silk waists
--box plaited Jap waists
--crepe de chine waists
--embrd. organdie waists

--all are cut on latest models and a full range of sizes, as well as full range of colors are represented in the collection. You will be charmed with these as most of them are really \$5 values.

White plaid voiles

--sheerest fabric of the season can only be found here 35c in full assortment

A carnival Washables sale of

---in our popular annex

3 great sales in one

Offering No. 1.
Popular voiles for afternoon and evening wear

Our buyer has succeeded in securing 200 pieces of dainty, crisp and dressy voiles, of the kinds which are now so much in demand, on sale tomorrow

Values up to 50c at 35c yd. Values up to 50c at 35c yd.

--36-in. dainty floral rice voiles
--36-in. tinted ground floral voiles
--36-in. novelty pattern tub silks
--36-inch French grenadines in new designs

Offering No. 2.
High novelty wash fabrics

of the choice and scarce kinds. The thin and cool sorts that are so stylish and pretty just now, fast in color, right in quality and about half value in price. These cannot be duplicated elsewhere within our knowledge. The scarcity and desirability of these beautiful fabrics are so well known to every intelligent shopper that to mention the fact that we have them at all will interest her, and when we name the price will bring her to our annex.

Values up to 39c at 19c yd. Values up to 39c at 19c yd.

--colored embroidered lace voiles
--novelty embroidered colored batiste
--woven silk and cotton faconne
--silk striped printed crepes
--sheer voiles, embroidered in colors
--floral printed half-silk crepes
--woven designs in Swiss novelties
--novelty embroidered French crepes
--printed voiles, silk striped
--newly embroidered colored Swisses

Offering No. 3.
Popular dress and suiting linens

You know the scarcity of linens. When you consider we have secured these linens on the basis of ante-bellum prices, and are not asking advance on them on account of war conditions, you will see at a glance that this is an opportunity sale for you. These are so very scarce that in many cases they are not obtainable elsewhere at any price.

Values up to \$1.25 at 75c yd. Values up to \$1.25 at 75c yd.

--46-in. crepe linen suiting
--46-in. colored Rame linens
--48-in. colored French linens
--48-in. white Rame linens
--48-in. white French linens

KEELY COMPANY

You may ignore the hot weather

--if you take advantage of the sales going on here this week of light, cool and dainty wash fabrics, undermuslins, kimonos, house frocks and blouses.

All crisp, clean merchandise

--strictly Summer apparel, smart in styles, varied in assortment and very much underpriced as to values. Prices are so low and stocks so fresh that it will pay you

To buy your full Summer supply now

All goods charged in these sales go on July bills payable Aug. 1st



Going Away?

Visit our Trunk and Bag Store, fifth floor, to quickly and happily solve the vacation luggage question.



Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.

Don't Forget—

That however far your summer vacation takes you—our fine Letter Order Service brings you quickly anything you wish in this big store.

Household Linens in a Fine Special Sale Monday



Table Damask, Linen Sheets, Linen Cases.

Certain lines that are over-stocked have been priced extremely low for quick disposal before inventory time, which is just ahead.

A Rare Opportunity—in face of the fact that all LINENS have greatly advanced in price.

Note the pricing for Monday:

\$1.25 Damask at 93c Yard

Were we to buy this same Damask today it would be priced for regular selling at \$1.50 yard. Beautiful satin Damask, 70 to 72 inches wide.

\$1.50 Double Satin Damask at \$1.10 Yard

Linen Sheets—Hemstitched Very fine, extra large size Sheets—90x96 inches.

Regular \$3.00 Sheets, \$2.15 each.

Regular \$3.50 Sheets, \$2.50 each.

Size 90x94-inch Sheets—regularly priced at \$3.75—for Monday at \$2.75.

Linen Pillow Cases

All-linen Cases, hemstitched and embroidered—22½ x 36-inch size; regularly priced at \$1.75—special at \$1.35 pair.

Hand-embroidered, hemstitched, all-linen Cases; 22 x 36-inch size—worth \$3.50 to \$4 pair—priced for quick special selling at \$1.85 pair.

All-linen Cases, elaborately embroidered—worth \$5—at \$2.50 pair.

—Second Floor.

Six 25c Bath Towels for \$1.00

is another good special feature for Monday, in the Linen department. 25x42-inch, bleached Athletic Turkish Bath Towels, priced here regularly at \$1.65—special for Monday at \$1.00. —Second Floor.

White Goods Specials for Monday

English Imperial Long-cloth—12-yard bolts, priced here regularly at \$1.65—special for Monday at \$1.25 bolt.

12-yard bolts of English Nainsook, 36-inch width, priced here regularly at \$1.25 bolt, special for Monday at 95c bolt.

42-inch white Crepes for waists and dresses, at 40c yard.

44-inch white Crepes, of beautiful quality, at 60c yard.

36-inch white Gabardines at 25c, 35c and 40c yard.

41-inch French Gabardines at 60c yd.

36-inch white Pique at 25c yard.

Beautiful Dress Voiles at 35c Yard.

40-inch, woven colored-stripe Voiles; assorted colors, green, pink, blues, sand, gray; decidedly dainty and pleasing; priced at 35c yard. —Second Floor.

Undermuslins Greatly Reduced For Monday

Hundreds of women are replenishing their supply of summer muslins now, for their vacation trips.

Monday offers many inducements for buying all garments needed. Prices are way down.

For instance, you may buy on that day:

\$1.50 and \$1.75 Princess Slips at \$1.00

Drawers up to \$3.50 at 98c.

Petticoats up to \$2.50 at \$1.49.

Gowns up to \$2.50 at \$1.19.

Corset Covers up to \$1.25 at 59c.

Drawers up to \$1.00 at 50c.

Hand-embroidered drawers, values up to \$3.50, at 98c.

\$1.25 Crepe Gowns at 79c.

Seco Silk Princess Slips, light blue, regular \$3.50 value, at 98c each.

Combinations (corset cover-and-drawers), values to \$2.50, at \$1.00.

"Model" Brassieres—20 New Styles, at 49c each.

They are very elaborately trimmed with lace or embroidery, hook front or back. Price, 49c each. —Third Floor.

Interesting Announcement

Monday Morning Brings the Opening of Our Camera Department

Where We Will Sell

The Famous Ansco Camera

Make this your headquarters now, for Photographic Supplies. You will find, at all times, a complete line of Ansco Cameras, Films, Cyko Paper and all supplies. Experts will give instructions relative to the correct use of your camera for the making of better pictures. This service absolutely Free!

If you live out of town write for a catalog.

Special attention given to Mail Orders. Roll Films developed. Visit this new dept. Monday. —First Floor.



Beautiful Lace Flouncings \$1.50 Yd. Values Up to \$3.50 Yard

Flouncings such as are being sought now for double and triple-tier skirts; both white and black laces, 18 and 27 inches wide; values up to \$3.50—priced for Monday at \$1.50 yard.

A Sale of Embroideries at 10c Yard

A good collection of Swiss, organdie, cambrie and nainsook embroideries—in various dainty patterns, 2 to 4½ inches wide; they are mainly white—a few colors. Very special values at 10c yard. —First Floor.

On Sale Monday Any Hat in Our Department

\$5

Former Prices:
86 were \$10.00
61 were 15.00
38 were 20.00
8 were 25.00
1 WAS. 40.00



On Sale Monday, Any Hat in Our Department

\$5

Former Prices:
86 were \$10.00
61 were 15.00
38 were 20.00
8 were 25.00
1 WAS. 40.00

Monday Choice of Any Trimmed Hat In Our Department

Most every Hat offered in this sale has been made up in our own workrooms in the past ten days.

\$5.00

Every desirable color for mid-summer wear will be found here in this sale.

HATS—Panamas, Leghorns, Milans and Milan Hemps. None exchanged or credited.

TRIMMINGS—Paradise, Numidi, Aigrettes, Vulcher, Ostrich, Flowers, Wings, Breasts and Ribbons.

NOTE—No Mail Orders for Hats can be filled. (Second Floor)



The Bien-Jolie Corset

is the last word in luxurious lingerie.

Grecian-Treco, the fabric from which Bien-Jolie Corsets are made, has emancipated women from corsets of a stiff and unyielding character; for while it supports the body firmly, the pressure is evenly distributed and the conforming texture of the fabric moulds the figure into a poise of ease and beauty.

Mrs. Miller

an expert corsetiere, is here this week to fit you and to give special instructions about Bien-Jolie Corsets—some entirely new—and at various prices, from the dainty dancing corset at \$2 up to very elegant models at \$15. —Corset Store—Third Floor.

Vacation Apparel Specials for Monday

Young Women's Golfine Skirts at \$3.85

This is a special price for Monday—these Skirts are sold here regularly at \$5.75 and \$6.75.

They are very popular—these fetching garments—the lustrous, velvety golfine made into such smart becoming models—with or without suspenders. You may have either white or coral, the rage just now.

Very unusual, this offer of \$5.75 and \$6.75 Skirts at \$3.85 —Fourth Floor.

More of Those Pretty White Dresses at \$4.50

\$5.75, \$6.75, \$7.50 Values

The buying of Dresses such as these at a good saving is an opportunity not to be overlooked now, when many cool frocks are needed for vacation trunks.

White Dresses of voiles and organdies; sheer, crisp, fresh, new, and many styles to select from at this price Monday—\$4.50.

Bathing Suits Reduced for Monday's Selling

Here, for instance, are smart, jaunty knitted Sweater Suits, 3 pieces, coat and bloomers—and a mohair skirt; the suits are in navy and black, with roll collar and tie of white or red; their regular prices here are \$7.50 and \$8.50—you may buy them Monday at \$5.00.

Other good sturdy suits of mohair, blue or black, with red or green pipings; price \$3.00.

Caps of various styles, at 25c to \$1.00.

Shoes 50c, 75c, \$1.00 pair.

—Fourth Floor.



Some Charming New Skirts

Particularly smart among latest arrivals in the apparel store, these beautiful skirts, of white-and-black striped serge, very light weight, cool looking. Some are pleated, others plain; one style has wide belt, giving the extreme high waist line; they are extremely smart and are priced at \$6.75, \$8.50 and \$10.00. —Fourth Floor.

A Special Message From the Downstairs Section

Monday will be one of the best days the Downstairs Section has ever known—from a standpoint of good values at low prices.

Judge by these:

Women's Wool Suits at \$4.50. Values up to \$15.

Good Wool Suits—this season's models—black-and-white checks, blue and black serges, and a few blue crepes. Some of them worth as high as \$15—only a small collection remaining—you may have choice of them Monday at \$4.50. —Downstairs Section.

New Middy Blouses at 69c

Good-looking Middles, prettily made of white galates, with red, blue or white collar and trimmings; misses' and women's sizes.

Women's \$1.00 House Dresses at 69c.

Some new Dresses have been added to the collection—there is good choosing among these \$1.00 garments at 69c; both gingham and percales.

Still More New Dollar White Wash Skirts.

A new, fresh stock of these wonderful white Skirts—such as have trooped out in thousands in the last few weeks. Choose either pique or ratine—several fashionable models. All sizes.

Valenciennes Laces 29c Bolt

Regular 5c-Yard Laces Edges and insertions in various widths and patterns; 12 yards to the bolt. A waving of 21c to 31c on every bolt. —Downstairs Section.

A Sale of Colored Dress Cottons at 5c yd.

Ginghams, Lawns and Batistes in a full assortment of color effects are priced for quick sale Monday at 5c yard. —Downstairs Section.

Special Sale of Sewing Machines

Sewing Machines on Main Floor.



Sewing Machines on Main Floor.

It will be a big sale in which the finest of sewing machines will be represented and in which the saving will be very pronounced. Being summer, when everyone, more or less, has a world of sewing to do, this sale is sure to attract many, and we therefore advise everyone interested not to delay their selection, as the quantity to be disposed of is most likely to be less than demand.

"Standard" Rotary, value \$45.00, for \$37.50
Newport Vibrator, value \$25.00, for \$22.50
Paragon Vibrator, value \$35.00, for \$32.50
Arrow Vibrator, value \$20.00, for \$16.50
White (used), value \$34.50 \$27.50

Terms One Dollar a Week.

100 Novelty
Handkerchiefs
5c
Extra Special

●●●●● J. M. HIGH CO. ●●●●● J. M. HIGH CO. ●●●●● J. M. HIGH CO. ●●●●●



FIFTEENTH INSTALLMENT

SYNOPSIS.

Stanford Quest, master criminologist of the world, finds that in bringing to justice MacDougal, the murderer of Lord Ashleigh's daughter, he has but just begun a life-and-death struggle with a mysterious master criminal. In a hidden hut in Professor Ashleigh's garden he has found an ape dressed as a living creature, half monkey, half man, and in his room have appeared black boxes containing notes, signed by a pair of armless hands. Later, in the hall, the assistant, suspect Craig, the professor's servant, of a double murder. The black boxes contain a letter from the assistant, Craig, captured, escape to Port Said. Quest and his party follow, and beyond into the desert. They are captured by Moslems, escape with Craig as their captive, turn him over to Inspector French in San Francisco. He escapes in a train wreck, outstrips his pursuers, and goes back to New York, where he dies while Quest is attempting to hypnotize him into confession.

CHAPTER XXV.

The first shock was over. Craig's body had been removed, and the girls had taken Mary, half stunned with grief, to their room. French and Quest were left alone.

"This is some disappointment," the former remarked, gloomily.

"It is a disappointment," Quest said, slowly, "which may clear the way for bigger things."

"What's in your mind now?" French inquired. Quest shook his head.

"A turmoil. First of all, where is the professor?"

"Must have scooted right away home," French suggested. "He was looking pretty sick all the time. Guess it must have been a powerful shock for him, and he isn't so young as he used to be."

"Give me that paper of Craig's again," Quest asked, stretching out his hand.

The inspector produced the document from his inner pocket, and Quest, stretching it out upon his knee, read it word for word.

"Never to communicate or to have anything to do with anyone of the name of Ashleigh, eh?" he remarked, as he handed it back again. "Rather a queer provision, that, French."

"I've been thinking that myself," the inspector admitted. "Seems to be rather reversing the positions, doesn't it?"

Quest glanced at the clock.

"Well," he said, "if you're ready, inspector, we'll be getting along."

The two men drove to the outskirts of the city almost in silence. The professor's house seemed more than ever deserted as they drove up to the front door. They entered without ringing and crossed the hall towards the library. On the threshold Quest paused and held up his finger.

"Someone is in the hall," he whispered, stepping quickly forward. "Come!"

He threw open the door. The room was empty, yet both Quest and French were conscious of a curious conviction that it had been occupied within the last few seconds. French even shook out the curtains and swung open the doors of a bureau. There was no sign of anybody, however, nor any evidence as to how they could have left the room.

"Queer, but it seemed to me I heard someone," French muttered.

"I was sure of it," Quest replied, shaking the curtain at the back of the door.

"They stood still for a moment and listened. The silence in the empty house was almost unnatural. Quest turned away with a shrug of the shoulders.

"At any rate," he said, "Craig's dying thoughts must have been to tell me 'Come!'"

He knelt to the fireplace, went down on his knees and passed his hands over the bricks. The third one he touched, shook. He tapped it without a doubt it was hollow. With his penknife he loosened the mortar a little and drew it out easily. The back was open. Inside was the black box.

"Craig's secret at last!" French muttered, hoarsely. "Bring it to the light, quick!"

They were unemotional men, but the moment was supreme. The key to the mystery of these tragical weeks was in their hands! Quest's eyes almost devoured those few hastily scrawled words buried with so much care:

See page 52, January number, American Medical Journal, 1905.

They looked at one another. They repeated vaguely this most commonplace of messages. As the final result of their strenuous enterprise, these cryptic words seemed so utterly inadequate. Quest's face darkened. He crumpled the paper in his fingers.

"There must be some meaning in this," he muttered. "It can't be altogether a fool's game we're on."

He moved towards a table which usually stood against the wall, but which had obviously been dragged out recently into the middle of the room. It was covered with bound volumes. Quest glanced at one and exclaimed softly:

"American Medical Journal, 1905! French, there's something in this message, after all!"

He turned over the pages rapidly. Then he came to a stop. Page 51 was there; page 52 had been neatly removed with a pair of scissors.

"The professor!" he cried. "The professor's been at work here!"

The two men stood looking at one another across the table. Strange thoughts were framing themselves in the brains of both of them. Then there came a starting and in its way a dramatic interlude. Through the empty house came the ringing of the electric bell from the front door, shrill and insistent.

Without a moment's hesitation, Quest hurried out and French followed him. On the doorstep was another surprise. Lenora and Laura were there, the former carrying a small, black-bound volume.

"Don't be cross," she begged, quickly. "We just had to come. Look! We picked this up underneath the chair where Craig was sitting. It must have slipped from his pocket when he came."

"See here what I've found!" he exclaimed. "It was just by the side of the wall there. Where's that magazine?"

He spread out the piece of paper—it fitted exactly into the empty space. They all read together.

Professor Ashleigh, after being bitten by the anthropoid, rapidly developed hydrophobia of a serious nature. After treatment with a new serum the patient was relieved of the hydrophobic symp-

tom, but to my horror this mild-mannered, humane man seems possessed at times of all the characteristics of the brutal anthropoid—cunning, thievish, brutality. I do not know what may come of this. I hesitate to put even these words on to paper. I am doubtful as to what course, in the interests of humanity, I ought to take.

(Signed) JAMES MERRILL, M. D.

Editor's Note—Just as we go to press, a cable announces the terrible death of Doctor Merrill, the writer of the above notes. He was attacked by wild animals whilst alone in a South American jungle, and torn to pieces.

There was a queer little silence among the company. No one seemed inclined for speech. They looked at one another in dumb, wondering horror. Then Quest drew a penknife from his pocket and with a turn of his wrist forced the lock of the diary. They all watched him with fascinated eyes. It was something to escape from their thoughts. They leaned over as he spread the book out before them.

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power. Then at last Quest found words.

"There is no one in the room, professor," he said, "except us."

The sound of a human voice seemed to produce a strange effect. The professor straightened himself, shook his head, his hands dropped to his side, ghastly pale, but his smile was once more the smile of the amiable naturalist.

"My friends," he said, "forgive me. I am very old, and the events of these last few hours have unseated me. Pardon me."

He groped for a moment and sank into a chair. Quest fetched a decanter and a glass from the sideboard, poured out some wine and held it to his lips. The professor drank it eagerly.

"Dear friend," he exclaimed, "you have saved me! I have something to tell you, something I must tell you at once, but not here. I loathe this place. Let me come with you to your rooms."

He gripped Quest's arm. In silence they passed from the room, in silence they took their places

taneously the mirror for a moment was clouded—then slowly a picture upon it gathered outline and substance. There was a jungle, strange, tall trees, and brushwood so thick that it reached to the waists of the two men who were slowly making their way through it. One was the professor; the other a stranger to all of them. Suddenly they stopped. The latter had crept a yard or so ahead, his gun raised to his shoulder, his eyes fixed upon some possible object of pursuit. There was a sudden change in the professor. They saw him seize his gun by the barrel and whirl it above his head. He seemed suddenly to lose his whole identity. He crouched on his haunches, almost like an animal, and sprang at the other's throat. They could not bear the snarl from his lips as the two men went down together in the undergrowth. The picture faded away.

"Doctor Merrill!" Lenora faltered. "Then it was not wild beasts which killed him!"

Almost immediately figures again appeared in the mirror. There was a small passage which seemed to lead from the back entrance of a house; the professor, with a black mantle, Craig following him, pleading, expostulating. They saw the conservatory for a minute, and then blackness. The professor was leaning against a marble basin. There was nothing to be seen of him but his eyes and hands. They saw him listen for a moment or two in cold, unresponsive silence, then stretch out his hand and push Craig away. The picture glowed and faded and glowed again. Then they saw through the gloom the figure of a

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THE CONSTITUTION

Established 1868.
THE STANDARD SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER

Published Daily, Sunday, Tri-Weekly
CLARK HOWELL
Editor and General Manager

Directors: Clark Howell, Roy Robinson,
Albert Howell, Jr., E. R. Black, H. W. Gray.



Telephone Main 9000.

Entered at the postoffice at Atlanta as
second-class mail matter.

POSTAGE RATES.
United States and Mexico.
10 to 12-page papers, 10¢ per copy; 13 to 24-page papers, 20¢ per copy; 25 to 36-page papers, 30¢ per copy.

ATLANTA, GA., June 27, 1915.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
By Mail in the United States and Mexico
(Payable in advance.)

Daily and Sunday	1 mo.	\$3.00	12 mo.	\$36.00
Daily	3 mos.	8.00		
Tri-Weekly	3 mos.	1.25	12 mo.	5.00

In Atlanta, 50 cents per month or 12 cents
per week. Outside of Atlanta, 60 cents per
month or 14 cents per week.

J. R. HOLLADAY, Constitution Building,
sole Advertising Manager for all territory
outside Atlanta.

The address of the Washington Bureau is
No. 1127 S. Street, N. W., Mr. John Corrigan,
fr. stand correspondence in charge.

THE CONSTITUTION is on sale in New
York City at 10¢ per copy, day after issue. It
can be had, however, at a discount, by
mail, at 75¢ per copy, day after issue.

The Constitution is not responsible for
advances in the price of the paper, but
will, however, refund the price of the
paper, if the price of the paper should
rise, and the price of the paper should
fall.

GEORGIA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

With yesterday's inauguration ceremony Georgia passes to a new executive administration presided over by Judge Nat E. Harris, of Macon, a tried and true "war horse," who has served the state always well in its adversity, in its growth and in its days of prosperity.

Judge Harris fought a good, clean fight, and goes into the foremost office in the gift of Georgians, not only with an unclouded personal and political record, but unhampered by the many political debts which so often beset the professional politician. He enters the executive office under conditions which will enable him to render his best service to the state; his record as governor was not made in his campaign, but to be made in his office in the capital.

It is within the power of Governor Harris to achieve much for the state. He has reached the period of life when a man is most conscious of the fact that there is no aim higher than that of rendering true service. He becomes governor backed by the confidence of the people, even of those who opposed him in the campaign.

It is his purpose to do, and he will do, those things which make for the best and highest interests of the state.

He has important things to do.

The state treasury is by no means over-
flowing; he must watch it with an eye that
will keep expenditures within state income. The Western and Atlantic railroad problem is before him; the future of the valuable state property calls for the exercise of statesmanship's best judgment. There are other great problems with which legislature and governor will have to deal; it is fortunate that the two branches are in harmony and accord, for a legislature and an executive who are working at political cross purposes can often do much more harm than good.

In the selection of Judge Harris as governor, Georgia has honored a distinguished soldier in the market place, a man who has confederate friends who have the best of his youthful service to his country. It has honored him not merely because he was a soldier in the service of the south, but because the same traits which made him a good soldier have made him an able man.

He has served at the bar, on the bench or in the service of education. He has always displayed those characteristics which marked him as a man of force and conservatism, of strength and ability, which mean the attainment of good results regardless of the point to which his energies are directed.

We predict for the new governor an administration that will win for him the hearts of the people as he has already won their confidence.

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

No more meritorious appeal will be made to the general assembly now in session than that in behalf of the common schools and of the institutions of higher learning in the state, which are comprised under the branch of the University of Georgia and its branches, including the University of Georgia proper, the University of Georgia College of State Normal school at Athens, the Georgia Normal and Industrial college, the North Georgia Agricultural college, the Georgia Medical college, the State College of Agriculture, the South Georgia Normal college and the Georgia Industrial school for Colored Youth. It will be seen that this list comprises all of the leading institutions of broader education which are under control and direction of the state.

As to the common schools, it is the duty of the general assembly to give the limit in their behalf.

The university and all its branches—like institutions—will ask for a total of only

\$47,500 more than has been given them annually by the state for the last two or three years. The increase of scarcely more than \$5,000 each.

The sums absolutely needed for their maintenance were arrived at as the result of a conference between the University of Georgia trustees and the heads of the respective institutions interested. The maintenance of the state's higher education and the conclusion reached with the understanding that the state faces the necessity for careful economy in the matter of appropriations to be made at this session.

With this fact carefully in view, the university trustees and heads of the institutions named determined to make no request beyond their positive necessities.

It is a remarkable fact that they have asked for less than is actually demanded and justified by natural growth.

Having lived now for four years without increased assistance from the state, the time has come when the maintenance of their efficiency demands the slight increase they are asking. They must have it or become seriously crippled.

The university trustees have, likewise, indorsed the proposal to supplement the appropriation that will come to this state for agricultural extension, from the federal government, gives the state a like amount to that which Georgia gives a like amount to that which.

There is no question this appropriation will mean much for the advancement of agriculture in Georgia. The return will come in far greater proportion than the comparatively small outlay would appear to justify. The legislature will, of course, find the way to take advantage of this splendid opportunity.

In this connection the appropriations for confederate pensions this year will be \$75,000 less than last; the state saves enough here to take care of all the nine institutions named. The legislature will, of course, find the way to take advantage of this splendid opportunity.

PRactical and CLASSICAL.

The best educational thought of the world is addressing itself to the proper adjustment of the relations between classical and technical training.

The old theory—that which existed before the widespread recognition of the importance of technical training—was that the classical was the all-important factor in real education.

The technical schools were at first developed on the theory that the practical was the sole consideration, and that the classical was developed solely at the expense of the technical, and vice versa.

The best modern thought is now being directed on the theory that instead of there being a conflict between the two, the most satisfactory results can be obtained by coordinating the classical and the technical, and emphasizing by a man to whom is trained in a manner as to give them the unquestionable benefit of the broader information thus made available.

This thought was very interestingly developed in a recent address by Fairfax Harrison, president Southern railway, on the occasion of the last commencement of the University of Georgia. Mr. Harrison struck a timely keynote in earnestly supporting education, industrial and technical forms of education, but cautioning those promoting practical education not to overlook the basic value of the classical in all education.

This viewpoint is particularly significant when emphasized by a man to whom is trained workers mean so much. Mr. Harrison is right. Though there may have been for a long time a tyranny of the classics in their hold on general education; and though more practical training has not yet fully met the demands of progress, a tyranny of practical education could prove just as dangerous in another way, and threaten the very best there is in the spirit of our civilization.

The ideal of the republic is that every man is what he makes himself, and that he should be equipped for his life work through the democracy of the school representing the greatest of American institutions.

This is the most constructive period in the south's making, and there is urgent need for the trained man to meet industrial demands.

Yet, education must not lose its first principle—that of mental development and character-building making directly for persons who are to be of service to the state. The results counted too often in dollars and cents.

The real democracy of education is that which gives every boy the equal opportunity to train his mind and discover wherein his talents lie.

It is opposed to this principle to segregate the classics; make an aristocracy of them, and limit them to the boy who has many years to study; and on the other hand to so practicalize the course of study for the boy pushed to earn his living early in life that he is cut off from the broader culture which is a fundamental knowledge of the classics.

Modern educational method is proving every day that the cultural and practical departments of education can be so combined that neither one is sacrificed to the other, and the boy as he acquires the knowledge learns at the same time the initiative to apply it.

Georgia, in her educational program, blazing the way through her agricultural colleges; her strides in industrial and technical training, in her effort to give all her boys educational opportunity, must not let go the old ideal of the cultural education.

This cultural basis which begins with the academic in the most elementary of the

one-room schools, should be held to as an integral part of any special line of education for boys pursuing, and leading up through the highest course in the university.

Whether he qualifies as doctor, lawyer, Bachelor of arts, the technical, industrial, civil or electrical engineer, he has his equipment, not merely to apply his knowledge, but become a leader in any vocation he chooses, and he is backed by the cultural force of classical knowledge.

COMMUNITY INTEREST.

The value of community interest has a shining example in the story of the Atlanta Southern Carnegie library, which is to be built at once on the corner of Capitol and Georgia avenues.

Last November, at the request of a group of "little citizens" of the south side, who attended the story-telling hour at the library Friday afternoons, a book deposit was made by the main library in the end of a store on the south side of the city. The book deposit was made of the month 200 books were taken out one afternoon by both children and grown-ups. The store was small, and as the crowd grew larger they would stand in line on the sidewalk awaiting their turn to interview the book woman at last seen.

In six weeks' time the entire community was so aroused in interest in their books that the librarian at the main library, the board of trustees and a large contingent of citizens urged council to give the necessary appropriation for a lot on the south side, that they might meet the needs of a library from the corner of Capitol and Georgia avenues.

Times were hard, they were told, but community interest was insistent, and the result was an appropriation of \$2,000 from council for the lot, which secured the \$17,000 from the Carnegie corporation for a library building on the south side.

The lot was given to the Carnegie corporation by the city. The Carnegie corporation is a body of trustees, and the city is a body of trustees. The Carnegie corporation is a body of trustees, and the city is a body of trustees.

It was referred yesterday to the executive board of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, chairman of the city library board, referred it to Mrs. J. A. Montgomery, market agent of the city, who is the agent of the Carnegie corporation.

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How City and State Can Help the Woman Who Lives in Country

By Emma Dooley.

Through the market agent of the department of agriculture in the state capital, the city woman can help her sister, the farm woman, today, if she will purchase the wares of the farm woman which she has for sale today. She can do this through the market agent of the state department of agriculture, Mr. J. A. Montgomery, his office marking one of the most practical acts of the regime of Hon. J. D. Price, commissioner of agriculture.

In the present moment a general and commendable interest in the farm woman and her problems has been aroused through many agencies, principally among them the United States department of agriculture, colleges of agriculture are planning far-reaching work for the women, and the future for the farm woman at last seems bright.

But, while these plans are being made for systematic work, the woman at the farm today has to sell her produce and her wares on hand which she would like to sell. She has dairy products, poultry and fresh eggs, but she can't leave home to go to town to sell them. The city woman can't go to the country to buy them, and the farm woman can't go to the city to sell them.

Let a letter. The Constitution yesterday came from a woman residing on a farm near Canton, Ga., who writes to the editor of the Constitution, "I am a poor, old-fashioned woman, but I have a lot of fresh vegetables, fruits, butter, milk and eggs, and I would like to sell them to the city woman. I have a lot of fresh vegetables, fruits, butter, milk and eggs, and I would like to sell them to the city woman."

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LIFE'S MEETING

By FRANK L. STANTON.

I. In the old meeting house so dear, the starlight of her eyes—
I didn't read my titles clear to manna in the air—
For this green earth where Love has birth, so beautiful to see,
Was more than Dreams of Paradise and Heaven given for me.

II. The text, "Love one another," came sweetly home that night,
And, dreaming in her face, I said: "He's got the gospel right!"
So gentle the commandment, so plain and sweet a thing,
I'll never wear a crown for that where saints and angels sing!

III. The music of the old-time hymns went soaring up above—
Went in a dream to Heaven, as the wiles of Love—
And I wandered of the way, knew "Was 'Amazing Grace'"
That led me where Life's dream was—to the beauty of her face.

IV. DIDN'T seek the Mourner's Bench, to ask for counsel there,
For Heaven and earth seemed singing, and Joy was everywhere,
Light in the shadows of Life's night, for which a soul gave thanks—
The light from Love's celestial shore on Jordan's stormy banks!

V. 'T IS not so far to Heaven, whatever the bright stars say,
For, hand-in-hand, the glad way home, Heaven's path is the way!
And the best of all, the best of all, the best of all in our day,
And shall, till Time has led us to the parting of the ways.

PLANS ACCEPTED FOR HANDSOME BRANCH LIBRARY ON SOUTH SIDE

The plans have been completed and accepted and Atlanta citizens on the south side are to have a beautiful branch library, on the corner of Capitol and Georgia avenues. With a small deposit of books, housed in the corner of the space given for the purpose, and a large amount of community interest, the South Side library began last November. The first afternoon, only a few books were taken out. Before the end of the month more than 200 were taken out. One afternoon, and the little folk and older ones lined up on the sidewalk by December waiting for the books. The library was frequently over-crowded, especially about Christmas time, but the storekeeper realized the value of the library and never complained, and the community continued to patronize it, and urged that the library be established in that section of the city.

No impression was Mrs. Percival Reed, the librarian of Carnegie library, with this expression of community interest she recommended in her December report to the library trustees that work for the new library begin at once. Plans were formulated in that direction with the result that work on the building will soon begin. When asked to tell the trustees of the interest manifested, said Mrs. Reed as she showed with pride yesterday the plans for the new building to be erected on the corner of Georgia and Capitol avenues.

"We had the aid of the mayor's recommendation to council, and the finance committee joined heartily in the effort to secure the appropriation for the new library. A Trustee's Work. A newly elected library trustee, who had certainly not had time to be instructed in a trustee's duties, hardly time to be notified of his election to the library board, happened there into the store in orderly fashion, his consciousness of being responsible for the library had been so plainly and at the sight of the need he went at once to work. The trustees from this particular section of the south side where the library is to be located were also most zealous in getting the deposit started in the first place. So it may be said that every body helped.

The new library, when finished, will have as its librarian Miss Chloe Smith, who has had charge of the deposit station from the beginning. Miss Smith is a graduate of the University of Georgia, and has been three years on the staff of the main library. Library Facilities. In discussing Atlanta's library facilities of late Mrs. J. A. Montgomery, market agent of the city, has been explaining the long wait for the new library. The city has at present three branch libraries, the Anne Wallace branch on Luckie street, the Oakland City branch on Oakland street, and the Uncle Remus branch in West End. The new South Side branch, like the main library and the Anne Wallace branch, is a Carnegie library, and will have a large unit in the building and furnishings will cost \$17,000. The job was bought by the city, and the building was built in 1908, and is admirably situated for its purpose.

"Business Disintegrated." (From Collier's Weekly.) For ten years now the politics of the United States have been dominated by the question whether large units of business should be encouraged or destroyed. One political party has been for the preservation of large units of business, and the other party has been for the destruction of large units of business. The result has been a disintegration of business, and a general decline in the standard of living.

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widespread discussion.

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An illustration of two men in suits. The man on the left is wearing a light-colored suit and a cap, holding a cane. The man on the right is wearing a dark suit and a cap. Below them is a small box with the text 'Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx'. To the right of the men is a large, detailed illustration of a high-top shoe with laces.

COUNTESS OF CARDIGAN EXPOSED ALL SCANDALS

**Englishwoman Who Recently
Died at Age of 91 Turned
Light on Victorian Era**

[illegible]

The countess was not ill-fitted into Countess of Cardigan, and she was not a woman who had forgotten that she started England with her husband, and that she was to be a countess under the title of "My Recollections." In which she concealed nothing to save her husband's name, and she was not a heroic figure of history, such as in the case of her father and other noble families, who were not so easily shrunken.

The countess's father was Spencer de Cardigan, and her mother was the daughter of the Earl of Stradbrooke. The countess's father was a nobleman, and moved in the highest society in England. The countess's father was a nobleman, and moved in the highest society in England. The countess's father was a nobleman, and moved in the highest society in England.

The young lady's views were decidedly different from those of her father. The young lady's views were decidedly different from those of her father. The young lady's views were decidedly different from those of her father.

Because she was not allowed a lady's house, she left home and got a house of her own. She was not allowed a lady's house, she left home and got a house of her own. She was not allowed a lady's house, she left home and got a house of her own.

At the time she met the Earl of Cardigan, she was not a lady. She was not a lady, she was not a lady, she was not a lady. She was not a lady, she was not a lady, she was not a lady.

Nothing else, and failed of promotion to a generalship on this account. He was not a general, he was not a general, he was not a general. He was not a general, he was not a general, he was not a general.

The divorced wife of a brother officer, she was not a lady. She was not a lady, she was not a lady, she was not a lady. She was not a lady, she was not a lady, she was not a lady.

Her intimacy with Cardigan in her youth's life often offended Countess Victoria. She was not a lady, she was not a lady, she was not a lady. She was not a lady, she was not a lady, she was not a lady.

Historically ostracized by her own class because of her father's "unladylike" behavior, she went to garden parties, balls and functions in which she

land's coin, Lady Ailesbury, the social dictator of that time, came into knowledge of a scandalous chapter in that lady's past.

When after being widowed she married the Duke of Lancaster or Portland, she gave fresh offense to the queen by taking the title of Countess of Cardigan and Lancaster for the Duke's title was the Duke of Devonshire. She called herself the Countess of Lancaster when traveling incognito.

The gifts of mind and her beauty made the Countess the leader of aristocratic Bohemia. She entertained large parties in the fine old Tudor mansion left her by her first husband.

She had the habit of writing down her recollections to revenge herself on those who refused to receive

[illegible]

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PARDON ME, LITTLE BROTHER. HAVE YOU ANY IDEA WHERE I MIGHT FIND A GOOD HOME?

I PATENT ALL MY IDEAS, SIR.

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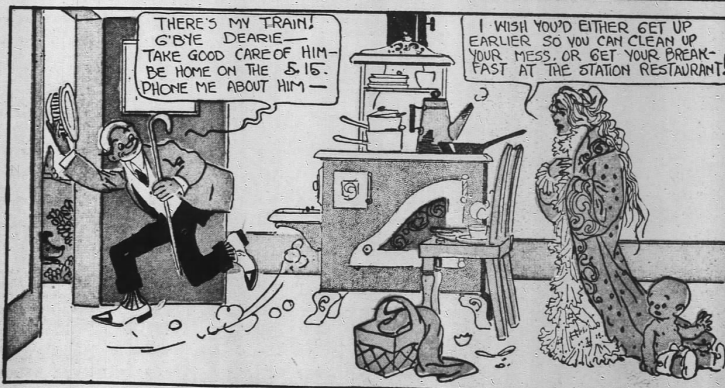
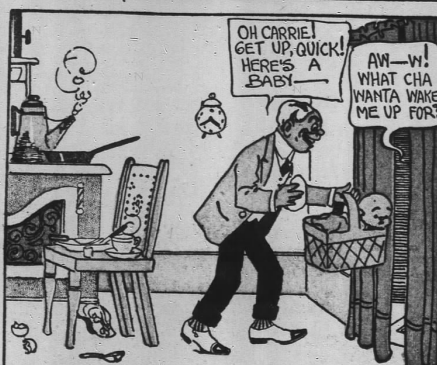
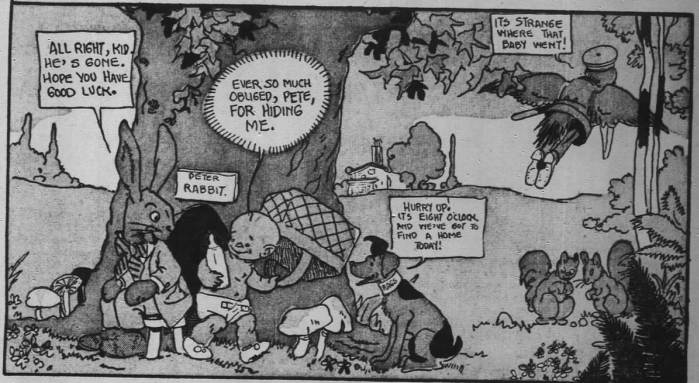
THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

THE STANDARD SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER

SUNDAY, JUNE 27, 1915.

HOME WANTED BY A BABY

BY CLARE VICTOR DWIGGINS



IN THE THEATERS

ers were given summer outings: 12,885 children were given summer outings; 78,296 men were found employment outside own institutions; 5,672 women were found employment outside own institutions; 17,812 beds given outside own institutions; 1,612 pounds of coal distributed; 5,574,775 pounds of coal distributed.

MRS. WILLIAM FREY DIES AT HOME IN MARIETTA

Marietta, Ga., June 26.—(Special.)—After months of confinement on ac-

count of age and feebleness, Mrs. N. C. Frey, 89 years of age, and one of the most honored ladies of the county, passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. N. B. White, on Washington avenue last night at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Frey was the widow of the well-known and highly esteemed Confederate veteran, William M. Frey, who died five years ago.

Mrs. Frey is survived by three sons and three daughters, W. J. Frey and Mrs. T. B. White, Marietta, and E. W. Frey of Oklahoma; Mrs. B. J. Jamby, Mrs. T. B. White, Marietta, and E. W. Frey of Marietta; also thirty-two grandchildren and a large number of great-grandchildren. The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from New Hope church, near Marietta, and will be conducted by Rev. W. H. Speer and Dr. Rembert Smith.

ASK GOVERNOR TO OFFER REWARD FOR MURDERER

Tifton, Ga., June 26.—(Special.)—A petition from the board of county commissioners and Sheriff Shaw was forwarded to Governor Nathan Harris last night asking him to offer a reward for the arrest of Doc Williams, the negro who killed Sanders Bryan and a negro, Leiser Hunt, Saturday night, June 19.

A reward amounting to \$200 has already been offered by the sheriff and relative of Mr. Bryan.

3,561 CANS COLLECTED BY GIRL IN WAYCROSS

Waycross, Ga., June 26.—(Special.)—A girl, Miss Jeanette McFoy, won the

first prize in the can contest conducted here this week by the Health League. Miss McFoy collected 3,561 cans in the clean-up campaign. Her- man Bowen won the second prize, with 2,496 cans. A total of 14,782 cans were gathered by the children. The idea of the Health League in having such a campaign was that if all the cans could be gotten out of the city there would be fewer breeding places for mosquitoes. It is not believed one hundred cans could be found in the city today.

The Same Thing.

(From Judge.)
"Ray, ma, have you noticed how fat the cat has lately been?"
"No, but I've noticed how scarce the mice are."

Chilo has 8,000 miles of telephones, worked by an English company.

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The Constitution Announces the Close of Its Great Distribution of Booklovers' Sets

THE remarkable distribution of Booklovers' Library Sets of Famous Authors which The Constitution has been conducting for the benefit of its readers will soon come to an end. Thousands of these cloth-bound sets of Dickens, Hugo, Dumas, Kipling, Stevenson and Shakespeare have been distributed—thousands of booklovers in this City and State have been benefited—and many, many more of our readers have put off securing the books up to the present. In response to the repeated requests for sets which were distributed early in the offer, and to prevent disappointment to others who have not availed themselves of the wonderful opportunity, we begin tomorrow an Extraordinary Closing Offer, and invite readers, one and all, to come and secure

Your Choice of One or All of These Attractive Cloth-Bound Booklovers' Sets of DICKENS, HUGO, DUMAS, KIPLING, STEVENSON SHAKESPEARE

Books which all the world knows and takes joy in possessing—books which have been translated into every language and given delight to readers of every land—books that represent the pinnacle of Romance, Adventure, Realism, Drama, Poetry and Belles-Lettres—in a word, books that everyone who reads at all should own and read again and again—these great master writings of the Booklovers' Library we now offer to our readers for

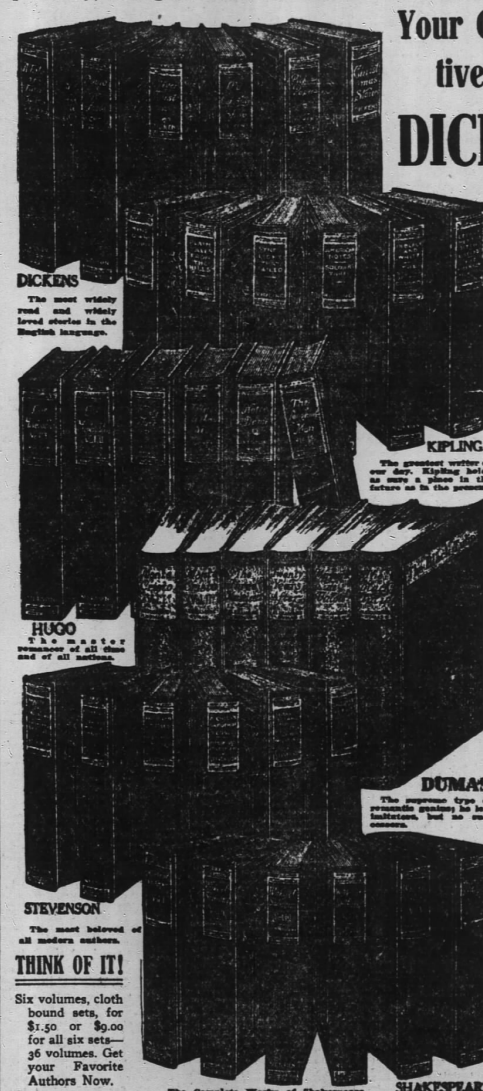
ONE FREE LIBRARY COUPON AND ONLY \$1.50 PER SET

When this offer is closed you may never again have the wonderful opportunity now afforded to own Booklovers' Sets at such a small outlay. The Library Coupon costs you nothing—you have only to clip it from another page today, or any day while this offer holds good. The expense item of 25 cents per volume—\$1.50 for each set, or \$9.00 for the entire six sets—does not represent in even a small degree the immense value of these books, nor the hours of delight to be enjoyed in reading them. It's the opportunity of a lifetime—one that everyone should take advantage of.

THE CONSTITUTION Offers in These Beautiful Booklovers' Sets

Books that are well-printed, well-bound in Red Buckram, and that make the foundation of an ideal home library. They are, in fact, a monumental library in themselves. The complete works of Shakespeare, the famous stories of Dickens, the romances of Dumas, the brilliant realism of Hugo, the adventures of Stevenson, the unrivaled short stories of Kipling—where in all literature can you get more that is helpful, interesting and enjoyable?

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Six Great Sets--6 CLOTH VOLUMES EACH

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DUMAS	SIX VOLUMES
KIPLING	By Mail \$1.65
STEVENSON	

Build Up Your Library Now

FLORRIE MILLERSHIP, At the Forsyth this week.

Keith Vaudeville.

(At the Forsyth.)
The Forsyth theater is having the most auspicious summer season of its history. Permanent reservations are selling at a tremendous rate, and the matinee attendance promises to exceed records long held by many of the most popular theaters on Broadway.

An inspection of records will show that the Forsyth is the only high-class vaudeville theater in operation south of Washington and west of Detroit, two of the nation's most important amusement centers outside of New York.

Executive of the Keith office on Broadway are putting forth every possible effort to provide the Atlanta house with the best of the Keith repertoire of big feature attractions. Atlanta, in fact, for its liberal patronage, is being served with the highest class vaudeville available.

The Forsyth will continue through the season the most popular spot of entertainment in Dixie. The theater is cooled by augmented devices, the most scientific refrigerating apparatus has been installed, and nothing has been overlooked for the ease and comfort of the most exacting patron.

The bill this week is one of the season's most brilliant.

For instance, there is the headliner, the famous Princess Rajah, the Oriental dancer and the designer of the "Cleopatra" dance.

Princess Rajah recently toured Europe, where she appeared in Berlin, Paris and St. Petersburg. Returning to America shortly following the beginning of war, she is now closing a flattering journey of the bigger and more important theatrical centers. She rose to New York, she appears in Atlanta prior to an entire season's bookings on Broadway.

Princess Rajah will perform her latest celebrated "Cleopatra" dance before Atlanta audiences. It is the torch-dance narrative of the death of Cleopatra. She requires the services of a South African python in the performance, and the dance is rendered in a gorgeous scenic setting. The magic is added from native Oriental dance chants.

Princess Rajah brings to Atlanta this season a brand-new creation, "The Arabian Chariot Dance," a spectacle more daring than anything she has ever undertaken. Critics the world over have bestowed upon it unstinted praise for its artistic worth.

An extra-added attraction of the week that will stir unusual expectation among Atlanta audiences is Henry Hertz, the Jewish comedian, a favorite of the nation over. He portrays a German comedian in Aaron Hoffman's excellent farce, "A Vaudeville Cocktail."

Quick, fascinating songs imported direct from the heart of the boundaries where cowboy and troubadour gathered at the chuck wagon for their hearty meals will be sent over the footlights into the hearts of amusement lovers with the offering of Bert Lamont's cowboy troupe is staged. It



RAJAH, At the Forsyth this week.

will be one of the brightest spots of the unusual bill.

The Lamont aggregation is composed of six genuine cowboy songsters, brought in on the range, and put into vaudeville by a theatrical scout who chanced to hear them sing. "Fencing phases of the fascinating life of the cowboy will be shown in the irresistible style of the Lamont players."

Interest is also being aroused over the first Atlanta appearance of Julie King, the charming singer of Blauvelt, who brings her own company to the Forsyth. Having with many of Broadway's most notable song and girl successes, Miss King has gone into vaudeville with astonishing success. She promises to excel the career of even her sister.

She presents "Twice Week," a dramatic and musical oddity by John B. Hymer, in which she is assisted by her company, including R. J. Murphy and James Norvell. Florence Miller, who of Harry Fox and Miller's sisters and wealth and Miller's fame, has also adopted a single act, and offers her exquisite oddity, "Little Miss Delany."

Another big act is "The Intruder and Wheel," offered by Mortimer McRae and the beautiful Gertrude Clegg.

SALVATION ARMY SPENDS LOCALLY ALL DONATIONS

Brigadier A. W. Crawford, in charge of the southeastern division headquarters of the Salvation Army in Atlanta, has just received from national headquarters in New York, a copy of the report made by the Audit Company of New York on the condition of the organization's business affairs, bringing out many points which will be of special interest in this territory.

It is shown in the first place that while new and then generous donations or bequests are given by rich people, the greatest portion of the expense bills everywhere are met by the pennies and nickels given on the street. It shows that the money raised in Atlanta is expended in this city and that not a single penny goes to New York. It shows that all the money expended in the south and southeast is spent in this territory, and that since the bulk of the work is done by voluntary service, which is given by unpaid workers, nearly all of the money collected is expended in helping the poor and needy. The charge that a large percentage of the money collected in the United States is sent out of the country is completely disproven by the Audit company's report.

The statistics show that during the year past 274,108 Christmas dinners were given to the poor; 57,332 children have been given Christmas toys; 17,781 were given Thanksgiving dinners; 832,529 were given temporary relief outside industrial relief hotels; 4,614 moth-

Diamonds of Various Qualities Sent On Approval

We want to assure you thoroughly that our grades, weights and prices are right before you pay us any money for a diamond.

Therefore, we gladly welcome the privilege of sending selection packages on approval.

Our grades and prices are such that practically every selection shipment results in a sale. We can readily afford to pay all express charges on such shipments because of the increased business resulting.

If you are not already known to us, we, of course, require the usual commercial references. Then tell us the style mounting preferred and about the amount you wish to invest.

We take pains to pick out our choicest values in various qualities, for we know they will have to sell themselves upon their merits.

Write for our handsome 1915 catalogue and booklet, "Facts About Diamonds."

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Rogers, Nash.	50	6	12	15	0	2
Anderson, Mem.	39	77	11	20	0	2
Johnson, Bham.	56	6	13	21	0	2
Kirch, Nash.	132	22	24	31	4	2
Hogg, Mob.	39	5	10	11	0	2
Hemingway, Bham.	235	35	60	75	12	2
Gribben, L. R.	110	9	28	33	5	2
Edmondson, N. O.	161	14	41	53	1	2
Bagby, N. O.	59	13	15	23	1	2
Elberfeld, Chatta.	167	18	47	60	4	2
McBride, Bham.	163	23	41	50	0	2

SCIENCE AND LEAR-SCIENCE UP-TO-DATE

How Women of Old Rome Became Famous as Beauties

HOW the beauty-craving woman of ancient Rome would have liked to live in this day and age of electric vibrations, electric needles, rubber masks and other scientific appliances for bringing back the charms of youth. Investigation shows that she resisted advancing age until the last—concealed her wrinkles, helped her figure with judicious padding and replaced lost teeth by artificial ones of ivory, fastened with gold.

The Roman woman needed for her toilet a whole harem of maids, of whom each was a specialist and had her peculiar skill and duty. Milady's dressing table, which was of considerable dimensions, contained pomades and perfumes of various kinds, and a whole armament of boxes, phials, knives, tweezers, brushes, bodkins and scrapers. In the evening, when she betook herself to repose, a cake of fine dough, kneaded with asses' milk, was spread over her face, to render the skin elastic and soft and to preserve its delicate tint.

Asses' milk had a high reputation for its cosmetic powers. The Empress Poppaea, Nero's consort, was the first to bring it into vogue; and when she traveled she was accompanied by a drove of she asses, that she might always have a supply of fresh milk. In the morning this plaster of dough was dry, and it was then slowly and carefully washed off with fresh milk.

Then began the work of the "kosmetika," as these dressing maids were called. The eyebrows were drawn with the pencil in fine arches, the lashes darkened, white and red laid upon the cheeks, the nails trimmed and polished, the hair oiled, perfumed, and the costume built up: then shawls of soft, bright leather, or sandals with straps studded with pearls, were put on the feet, and finally the perfumed garments folded about the person.

Last of all came the ornaments for the

hair, such as frontlets, diadems, pins, or strings of pearls. The Roman lady prized not only the artistic beauty but also the material value of her jewelry, and did not shrink from displaying a parure that cost millions. The Empress Lollia Paulina, consort of Caligula, appeared at her betrothal ceremony decked in jewelry valued at 40,000,000 sesterces, or \$1,548,000. It consisted of emeralds and pearls, the art of cutting diamonds then being unknown.

So now the beauty, having been dressed, perfumed and decked with jewels, sets out to receive the homage of an admiring world. Whatever her destination, her delicate feet must never touch the hard pavement of the streets. The curtained litter stood ready; eight stalwart Capadocians, her slaves, were waiting to bear their mistress wherever she might order. Taking a fan of feathers in her hand, she moved to her conveyance with the calm and noble gait of a matron and the stately carriage of a great lady, and, reclining on cushions, was borne away, leaving a waft of perfume in the air as she passed along.

Hairdressing among the Roman women was an art, and the slave girls intrusted with this important duty were instructed in it by professional teachers. For a long time auburn or golden hair was most esteemed. Hair of a natural blonde was rare among Roman women, but they used a kind of caustic pomade or soap, in which ashes were an ingredient, to give their dark tresses the desired hue. In other words, they were our first "peroxide blondes."

The application of this dye was not agreeable, but they submitted to it with exemplary patience. The hair was first washed in lye, then rubbed with this dress-

ing and exposed to the rays of the sun. Even this was not always effectual, and then recourse was had to a wig, the blond hair for which was obtained from female captives or imported. Merchants traveled through the Teutonic tribes buying up blond and red hair.

Great care of the hair was also customary among the Greek women—and the men, as well. To have the hair cut, or dressed, the men went to the barber-shops, which abounded in all the Greek cities. As at the present day, the barbers were noted for their loquacity and knew how to entertain a customer with all the latest gossip. Indeed, their shops were often frequented on this account, and became resorts of the idle, the curious and the talkative, who passed there a considerable part of the day.

Greek women often wore false hair, and dyed gray locks black, or faded tresses auburn. To perform this latter feat they used a caustic wash and exposed the hair to the rays of the sun. In this point the men were scarcely behind the women, for they, too, used cosmetics to dye the hair and beard black when they began to turn gray. Dyeing them brown or blonde, though sometimes practiced, was considered effeminate and foolish.

An elegant Greek lady needed for the completion of her toilet no less than fifty different articles, all of which a marvellous writer has enumerated. In the list we find mirrors, jars and phials, unguents and oils, combs and brushes, pencils and colors. She well understood, for that day, how to defend her beauty from the attacks of advancing age, and only yielded to the universal conqueror, Time.



The Roman Woman Needed a Bery of Maids, All Beauty Specialists, to Aid Her in Making Her Toilet.

Here Are Many Opportunities for Inventors

HERE are a few simple things so badly needed that the Scientific American calls upon inventors to get busy and invent them.

A compartment cigar case to put in the pocket, whose unlit compartment or compartments may be collapsed without impairing the protection offered to the cigar or cigars contained in the filled compartment. A ticket holder for holding the price and lot tickets to a coat or other garment, which ticket can be easily applied to and removed and another inserted, all without mutilation or other injury to the garment.

The lower berth in a sleeping car is stuffy with the windows closed, and if you open the window the cold air is directly on you. It is thought that the riding public would appreciate some deflector or diffusing construction which could be applied to the open window over the usual short-berthed screen and permit the entry of fresh air, at the same time preventing it from blowing directly upon the passenger in the berth.

Some means for effectively preventing the mirror effect in show windows, the ef-

fect we all notice in passing such a window in which our image is reflected and the contents of the window are shut out of view. Naturally, the shopkeeper who works for a display in his window resents it not being seen.

President Wilson, who is an ardent golfer and also dependent on his eyeglasses, is reported as saying that he cannot play the game in the rain because of the accumulation of moisture on his glasses, which leads to the suggestion that specially devised glasses or some treatment of the ordinary lens may solve the problem.

'Kill Me or I'll Kill You,' Says the Murderous House Fly

IF YOU saw a man murder a sick baby you would be his eternal enemy.

Flies kill many sick babies every year—just how many nobody is able to say. But you consider the fly menace of trivial importance.

Physicians who realize the peril of flies realize that if the average layman could see a fly commit its many crimes just as they do the life of the insect would be short. Therefore a campaign of education to suppress it has been begun.

Here are a few facts about the death-dealing insect accumulated by Dr. G. A. Jordan, health commissioner of St. Louis: The fly lays its eggs on any organic matter, preferably on stable refuse.

The eggs number about 120 at each laying.

These eggs become fully developed flies in about twelve days.

There are ten to thirteen generations in one season.

One small pile of stable refuse can produce a crop of 500,000 flies.

Neglected garbage and dead fowls and animals also are favorite breeding places.

The descendants of one pair of flies from April to September can amount to 5,538,720,000,000 flies. These are figures of the United States government.

These figures are based on each female fly laying only one batch of eggs when she may lay four batches.

More than 60,000,000 germs have been actually found on the body of one fly.

The new-born fly begins to lay eggs when two weeks old.

If all flies descending from one pair should live and breed their descendants would bury the entire earth forty-seven feet deep.

Virtually every fly in a city was born in that city.

The fly by his habits is attracted to and crawls over and feeds upon all kinds of dirt and carries this upon his body and legs.

Germs cause disease just as seeds cause flowers when either is planted in proper soil. Your body or the body of your wife or child may be proper soil.

What is the use of screening your house and then going out and trying food upon which filthy flies have crawled?

All flies will go into a trap if there is no other food about.

A fly seldom travels over two city blocks from his breeding place unless carried on food, the back of a horse or in a conveyance upon which he happens to alight.

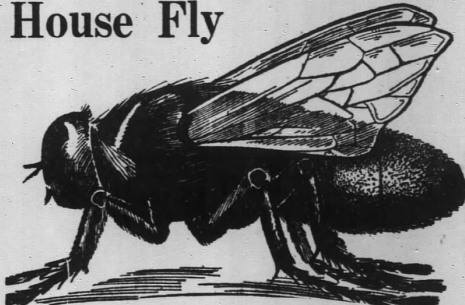
Any fermenting or rotting material attracts flies. They also are fond of milk, fish and sweets.

The fly is a voracious feeder, often swallowing one-half its body weight at one meal. It feeds continuously if food be present.

Keep your premises clear of any filth, of exposed garbage or other organic matter, especially manure. See that your neighbor also keeps his premises free.

Put out your fly trap early and keep it working every day. Have fly swatters scattered about your house convenient for use.

Screen every door and window and wipe



This, an Ordinary House Fly, May Carry 1,600,000 Disease Germs About It.

the wine of your screens with a cloth dampened with coal oil. This preserves the wire and keeps the fly away.

The mosquito is responsible for every case of yellow fever and malaria that ever existed, because these two diseases can only be conveyed from man to man through his bite.

We are just commencing to realize the deadly possibilities of the fly in conveying such deadly diseases as typhoid fever, tuberculosis, infantile paralysis and other fatal maladies that have laid millions in their graves.

The fly, eating from the same plate as you are, may be carrying upon his body, feet and legs a million germs.

Wild, dangerous beasts and poisonous snakes are killed on sight. Flies kill more people in one year than wild beasts or snakes ever did. Most of such beasts and snakes never get an opportunity to kill a human being, but any of the millions of flies in every city has such a chance every day.

Germs on the body of a fly multiply faster than the fly does. Patronize the merchant who protects you by keeping the food he sells you screened from flies.

The solution of the fly problem is the destruction of the April fly. Every fly destroyed in April means swarms less in September.

Don't use fly poisons around places where children may come in contact with them. A fly poison is also a child poison. Use traps and swatters.

Where Roller Skates Originated

ROLLER skates were patented and used in France as early as the year 1819, and a few years later an Englishman named Syers patented them and manufactured them in England. Syers' skate consisted of a sandal mounted on five narrow wheels in a single row, so arranged, however, that only two of them could touch the floor at the same time. Several other similar skates were patented in England during the next forty years.

In 1865 Mr. Plympton of Boston patented a roller skate and inaugurated the

first system of skating rinks in this country. The first public skating rink was opened at Newport, R. I., in 1895. The skating craze spread from that city all over the country, raging most fiercely on the Pacific coast. There the amusement became so popular that the right to use the Plympton skate in San Francisco alone sold for \$25,000.

The craze died and was revived several times since. Its present popularity, especially among children who skate in the street and on the sidewalks, is growing.

Just so soon as every one does his part on his own premises, just so soon will there be no more flies. When you fight the fly you are protecting yourself and your family and your neighbor and his family. The place to swat the fly is where he breeds, not where he haunts.

Do not leave the fight on the fly to others; do your part.

The common house fly does not bite; he sucks. Before he feeds he puts out a drop of saliva and sucks it back and forth until the substance he is feeding upon is dissolved. Would you like to eat after him?

If the fly carried only filth and not disease that would be enough to condemn him. You see the people living about you in spite of flies, but you forget the lesions that are in their graves because of him.

If you saw a fly kill a little child you would be his eternal enemy. Because you cannot see him do this is no reason why you should be any less his enemy.

Just so soon as every one does his part on his own premises, just so soon will there be no more flies. When you fight the fly you are protecting yourself and your family and your neighbor and his family. The place to swat the fly is where he breeds, not where he haunts.

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How Bullets Telephone Their Location to Physicians

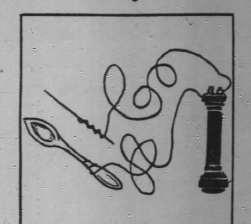
SURGEONS in the military hospitals of France are now making general use of all the most recently invented processes and apparatus for performing operations. Among these are the electro-magnetic and telephonic methods of finding bullets, fragments of shells or other foreign bodies in the human tissues.

The electro-magnet is useless in discovering lead or other metals that are non-magnetic, but whenever there is iron or steel, even in small quantities, in the object to be found it is most effective. Dr. Jacques Boyer describes in *La Nature* how some of this apparatus is used. Of the electro-magnet he says:

"The apparatus is placed in a frame above the patient. The surgeon, who must operate with nonmagnetic instruments (German silver or 25 per cent nickel steel), easily discovers the presence of the foreign body. The patient feels a characteristic pain and the skin is elevated in the form of a very pointed cone. Then he proceeds easily to the extraction of the fragments of projectiles under the skin or muscles."

The telephonic probe, invented by Professor Alexander Graham Bell, is in constant use today. Dr. Boyer says its beauty is its simplicity, for anyone can improvise such a probe at trifling expense. In its simplest form it consists of an ordinary

of any foreign body. The precise localization of such a body depends upon knowledge of the exact points at which a ray from the X-ray machine enters and leaves the body. Among the systems devised by the surgeons that of Dr. Jaeger is one of the most precise. Suppose he has to find a bullet in a man's head, for example. He places the patient, immobilized in a certain position, before the screen and sets the X-ray bulb at such a height that it casts the shadow of the bullet on the screen. With a pencil having a metallic point that makes it clearly visible on the screen he marks on the patient's skin the point A, at which the ray enters, and the point A1,



This Is the Telephonic Probe Invented by Alexander H. Bell.

B, at which the X-ray enters, and B1, at which it emerges. Thus he gets the two extremities of a second line somewhere on which the bullet lies. The precise situation of the bullet is at the point of intersection of these two lines.

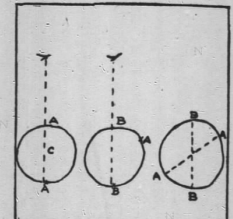
The surgeon now fits a flexible ring of metal around the patient's head at the height of the four points and marks these upon the ring, which represents a section of the patient's head. Removing the ring, he marks its outline upon a sheet of paper and rules straight lines from the points A to A1, and from B to B1. The point at which these lines intersect is where the bullet lies. His knowledge of the anatomy of the skull and brain enables him to decide where most effectually to open the brain and cut out the bullet.

The same principle is applied to other parts of the body.



The Telephone Probe Is Shown Here in Actual Use.

at which it emerges. Thus he gets the two extremities of a straight line somewhere on which the bullet lies. Then he turns the patient through a certain angle, but keeps the bulb and the screen in the same positions. Again he marks the points



How a Bullet in the Head May Be Located by Radioscopes.

telephone receiver with two wires, to the end of one of which a silver spoon is attached and to the other a slender copper or steel rod. Dr. Gare's method of using it is to inject cocaine-adrenaline into the wound, place the spoon in the patient's mouth, hold the receiver to his own ear with his left hand and with his right insert the probe into the wound. The instant it touches the object sought the surgeon hears a click, for an electric current has been formed by the chemical action of the juices of the body upon the two metals.

Dr. Girdner has perfected this apparatus by substituting a hand gear with two ear pieces for the single telephone receiver, in order to leave both the operator's hands free.

The X-rays are being used now in all the hospitals for finding the exact situation

Facts You May Not Know

THE eyes of a South American fish are divided into two parts, the upper adapted for vision in the air and the lower for use under water.

A BATHROOM towel rack made of pipe to be connected with the hot water system has been invented to insure a supply of warm and dry towels.

ACCORDING to English figures, the world's consumption of tea is steadily increasing and the demand for British tea far exceeds the supply.

AWYOMING inventor's can opener, consists of a pointed shaft, to be inserted into the center of the top of a can, along which is a wheel with a knife edge to be rolled around the can.

TO ENABLE a person to clean his shoes before entering a house a Kentuckian has invented a scraper above which are mounted two brushes, backed by springs strong enough to make them effective.

IN GERMANY there has been patented a method for making paper reinforced by cotton or linen, a sheet of the fabric being inserted between two layers of pulp, with which it mixes intimately.

MAINTAINING the current carried from electric wires by streams of water from fire hose, an Italian experimenter found that chemical extinguishers were the most dangerous fire fighting equipment to use around live wires.

A SHOWER bath that can be carried in a vest pocket, the invention of a Californian, consists of a curved tube to be inserted into a bath tub faucet through a cork, water spraying out through a slit in the other end.

AN ENGLISH scientist who has been investigating the oil-bearing deposits of New Guinea has found evidence of petroleum extending over an area of 1,500 square miles and has recommended immediate development.

TAKULAH FALLS
 Wednesday, June 30th.
 Leave Terminal Station 8:00 a. m.
 Return same day.
 Northern Railway—City Ticket Office.
 Peachtree St. Telephone 141.
R. L. BAYLOR, D. F. A.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Travelers 5, Lookouts 1;

Lookouts 1, Travelers 0

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 26.—Chattanooga and Lookouts played a double-header today, the visitors winning the first game, 5 to 1, and the second, 1 to 0. Harkins was win-
 ers' pitcher in the first game, while
 Harkins and Johnston's sacrifice
 fly scored the only run in the
 second game.

Box Score.	
Lookouts	ab. r. h. po. a. e.
Johnson, cf.	4 0 1 3 0 0
Messenger, rf.	4 0 1 3 0 0
Baker, 1b.	4 0 1 3 0 0
Downey, ss.	4 0 1 3 0 0
Covington, lb.	4 0 1 3 0 0
Olson, c.	4 0 1 3 0 0
Couchman, p.	4 0 1 3 0 0
Totals	31 0 7 24 8 0

Chattanooga.	
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Johnson, cf.	4 0 1 3 0 0
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Totals	31 0 7 24 8 0

ESSANY STAR BUYS BUICK SIX

In the accompanying photo is shown Mrs. E. H. Calvert, known to movie fans as Miss Lillian Drew, who has just purchased a Buick Six, the first car of the kind sold in Chattanooga, where the picture was taken. Miss Drew is with the Essany Film company. With her is also her husband, Captain E. H. Calvert, managing director of the film company at Chattanooga, and their son, E. H. Jr., who takes important juvenile roles with the Essany company. W. L. Marr, chief designer of the Buick value-in-head engine, and Fred Joyce, Chattanooga dealer, is also shown in the picture.

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FEDERAL LEAGUE

Newark 6, Kansas City 3

Newark, N. J., June 26.—Reubens held the Kansas City Packers, sufficiently to check while the Newark team batted Nick Cullum off the slab in today's game and Newark won the score of 6 to 3. The enforcement of a strict interpretation of the rule against hits being called on both pitchers, Reubens and Kous contributed long hours for the home team.

Box Score.	
Newark	ab. r. h. po. a. e.
Johnson, cf.	4 0 1 3 0 0
Messenger, rf.	4 0 1 3 0 0
Baker, 1b.	4 0 1 3 0 0
Downey, ss.	4 0 1 3 0 0
Covington, lb.	4 0 1 3 0 0
Olson, c.	4 0 1 3 0 0
Couchman, p.	4 0 1 3 0 0
Totals	31 0 7 24 8 0

Kansas City.	
ab. r. h. po. a. e.	
Johnson, cf.	4 0 1 3 0 0
Messenger, rf.	4 0 1 3 0 0
Baker, 1b.	4 0 1 3 0 0
Downey, ss.	4 0 1 3 0 0
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AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yanks 5, Red Sox 1

Boston, June 26.—After dropping six straight to Chicago, Cleveland won today, 5 to 1, in a pitchers' battle between Walker and Hens, in which the home team won.

his inning through the failure	
anvira to complete a double p	
FIRST GAME.	
Score by Innings:	R
oston	000 000 100—1
New York	000 000 050—5
Batteries—Foster, Shore	
Thomas; Warhop and Sweeney.	
SECOND GAME.	
Score by Innings:	R
New York	000 001 001—

PADEWSKI'S UNFINISHED MASTERPIECE

Mailed Fist of War Cut Short Composition That This World's Genius Believed Would Be His Greatest Work—But War, He Says, Will Eventually Prove a Boon to Art by Simplifying It and Giving It a New Virility



WHEN the last gun is fired in the great conflict of nations now raging in Europe art will be born anew—but not the elaborate art to which we have been accustomed. The effect will be the same as on human life—a tendency toward simplification.

This is the opinion of Ignace Jan Paderewski, the noted pianist, whose visit to America in the interest of devastated Poland indicates that love of country rivals music in the heart of this genius. Paderewski, grieving over the unhappy fate of his land, has not played the piano since the beginning of hostilities, devoting all of his time toward raising funds with which to assist the millions of families that are helpless, hungry and sick.

"All of us, even the poorest, indulged in some luxuries during the days of peace," said Paderewski. "The first accomplishment of the gigantic struggle was to simplify our mode of living. Those who had horses found them commandeered. Automobiles and carriages, too, were requisitioned. The net result was to make people partake of more exercise, especially that of walking, and to eat more wholesome food—in fact, to lead a simple and sane life.

"As art is, after all, the reflection of human life, so will it be simplified. Artists will try to find more accessible forms of expression. I presume it will be a benefit for art itself, which in every one of its branches tended toward excess and exaggeration to the detriment of real thought."

Cancels Engagements to Work for Poland.

Paderewski was in England when he learned that the war precluding general hostilities had been declared. He immediately canceled all engagements and returned to his chalet in Switzerland, where he formulated plans to aid unhappy Poland.

While in England Paderewski had begun the composition of what he believed would be his masterpiece. From the start of his career it had been his ambition to compose music rather than to play it. Well-known musicians will tell you that some of his interpretations of the masters, especially in his earlier years, were marvelous improvisations. For the music of his talent supplied what at the start his knowledge lacked.

Paderewski has not supplied a single note to his composition since the war began. "How can I?" he asked, tears filling his eyes. He wasn't ashamed to cry. When you know that in times other than these Paderewski often played seventeen hours a day, a muscular task which the world's strongest men would not care to essay; that he frequently indulged in the strenuous exercise of swimming; that he personally superintended his estate and was even a breeder of horses, you are compelled to readjust the thought that this great artist is effeminate.

Vast Area Is Laid Waste.

"How can I?" he repeated, "when my Poland is in misery? War is raging over her soil, sweeping away every sign of civilization, destroying dwellings, devastating fields, gardens and forests, starving and exterminating human beings and animals alike. An area equal in size to the states of New York and Pennsylvania has been laid waste. Two hundred towns, fourteen hundred churches, seven thousand five hundred villages have been completely ruined. A total of eighteen million inhabitants, including nearly two million Jews, are continually enduring the horrors of this gigantic struggle. Only very few could flee to the places which are still holding their own against the aggressors; the great majority, almost eleven millions of helpless women and children, homeless peasants, unemployed workmen, the very essence and strength of a nation, have been driven out into the open. Thousands and thousands are hiding among ruins, in woods or in hollows, feeding on roots and on the bark of trees.

"And you ask me why I do not compose! Why I do not play in concert! Can one with true patriotism, true love of country, set his mind on aught else than the heartrending cries of his people, 'Some bread for Polish women and children! Some seed for the Polish farmers!'"

A glance went, instinctively, to his hands. They were as long, as thin, as white, as delicately shaped as ever.

"Ah, but they are stiff," said Paderewski, divining the meaning of the glance. "And my wrists—they, too, are no longer wrists of steel."

Years to Return to Own Work.

He said it pitifully, as if he yearned to return to the strenuous life of concert work which Henry T. Fink described so well in the following extract from an article he wrote several years ago:

"Genius involves hard work, in a pianist as in a poet. Ease and finish are the rewards of years of toil. When we know how persistently Paderewski works to perfect his playing we hardly wonder that he shirks the duty of writing letters. His triumphs were not too easily won; he had to practice and study many years to earn them. To this day he will practice ten to twenty hours a day when preparing for a concert tour, to keep his fingers supple and his memory reliable. But the secret of his success lies in this, that he practices not merely with his fingers but with the brain too. He once told me that he often lies awake for hours at night, going over his next program mentally, note after note, trying to get at the very essence of every bar.

"This mental practice at night explains the perfection of his art, but it is not good for his health. Indeed, if he ever sins it is against himself and the laws of health. He smokes too many cigars, drinks too much lemonade, goes too much sleep, or sleeps too much in the daytime. For this last habit he is, however, not entirely to blame; for whenever



[Copyright, Chicago Herald, 1913.]

he gives a concert all his faculties are so completely engaged that he is quite exhausted at the end, and unable to go to sleep for hours. His favorite antidote to this artistic insomnia is a game of billiards. Of this game he is passionately fond, and he regards it as a sort of tonic, for, he says, 'If I walk or ride or merely rest I go to thinking all the time, and my nerves get no real rest. But when I play billiards I can forget everything, and the result is mental rest and physical rest combined.'

And to return to this life is Paderewski's wish, but grief forbids. Were Paderewski's emotions and sentiments less delicately tuned; if he could woo back the perfect contentment of mind which he says is necessary to musical genius, he could aid his country materially by concert work. Following are a few figures covering fourteen consecutive concerts on his second tour of America:

Birmingham, \$1,500; New York, \$5,000; Boston, \$2,364; New Haven, \$1,926; New York, \$5,000; Rochester, \$1,862; Albany, \$1,350; Hartford, \$1,915; Boston, \$2,996; New York, \$5,524; Buffalo, \$2,050; Philadelphia, \$5,824; Brooklyn, \$3,162; Boston, \$5,900; total, \$43,590, or an average of \$3,113.

What Concerts Really Pay.

The total number of concerts given during this second tour in twenty-six American cities was sixty-seven, and the receipts amounted to \$180,000—a sum never before equaled by an instrumental performer. Of this amount about \$150,000 was net.

"But it is impossible for me to play until the war is over—rather until my Poland rises from the ashes

of her unhappy fate," said the master pianist recently. He rose to prepare for an address to Polish sympathizers in behalf of the General Polish Relief committee. Paderewski's gift of oratory is second only to his genius as a musician, as shown in the following extract from speech he made:

"We are in sore need of strengthening, of re-inspiration. Blow after blow has fallen upon our stricken race, thunderbolt after thunderbolt; our whole shattered country quivers, not with fear, but with dismay. New forms of life which had to come, which were bound to come, have waked among us on a night of dreadful dreams. The same wind that blew to us a handful of healthy grain has overwhelmed us in a cloud of chaff and stings; the clear flame kindled by hope of universal justice has reached us fouled by dark and blackening smoke; the light breath of freedom has been borne toward us on choking, deadly waves of poisoned air.

"Our hearts are disarrayed, our minds distorted. We are being taught respect for all that is another's, contempt for all that is our own. We are blinded to love all men, even fratricides, and yet hate our own fathers and brothers should they think otherwise, albeit no less warmly than ourselves. Our new teachers are stripping us of the last shred of racial instinct, yielding the part in prey to an indefinite future, thrusting the heritage of generations into the clutches of the chaotic force whose monstrous form may loom at any minute above the abyss of time.

"The immemorial sanctuary of our race, proof until now against the stoutest foe, is being assailed by brothers who batter at the wall, meaning to use



This Striking Portrait of Paderewski, Taken a Few Weeks Ago, Has Been Pronounced by His Wife to Be the Best Likeness of the Polish Pianist Ever Made. Copies of It Are Now Being Sold to Swell the Fund to Relieve His Suffering Countrymen.

Grief Over War Stays Hand of Polish Genius

HOW can I compose when my Poland is in misery? War is raging over her soil, sweeping away every sign of civilization, destroying dwellings, devastating fields, gardens and forests, starving and exterminating human beings and animals alike. Only very few could flee to the places which are still holding their own against the aggressors; the great majority, almost eleven millions of helpless women and children, homeless peasants, unemployed workmen, the very essence and strength of a nation, have been driven out into the open. Thousands and thousands are living among ruins, in woods, or in hollows, feeding on roots and on the bark of trees. And you ask me why I do not compose! Why I do not play in concert! Can one with true patriotism, true love of country, set his mind on aught else than the heartrending cries of his people, "Some bread for Polish women and children! Some seed for Polish farmers!"

our scattered stones for the building of new structures—as if these poverty-stricken architects were unable to afford material of their own. The white-winged, undefiled, most holy symbol of our nation is being attacked by croaking raven and ravens; strange, ill-omened birds of night circle around her, screaming; even her own demented eagles defy her."

Paderewski Not a Young Man.

Paderewski is no longer young—he was born in 1860—and he spends the greater part of the day in conference with the leaders of branch relief societies. Yet no weariness shows in his dignified figure or in his eyes, and he talks with animation. This anima-

tion is particularly noticeable when Poland is the subject of conversation. On music, painting, America—on most subjects he talks with interest, but with no great eagerness. But when the wrongs of Poland are mentioned he rises from his chair and speaks with fiery passion.

"His masterpiece? 'It shall not be born for the time being,' says Paderewski. But when it is given to the world who doubts but that it will express yearning maidenhood, grave manhood, tragic and sad old age, light-hearted, joyful youth, love's enfolding softness, action's vigor, valiant and chivalrous strength—all of Poland, for whose tragic fate Paderewski grieves, and which is dearer to his heart than music itself?"

Is Love a Disease? If So, What Is the Cure?

I LOVE a disease? Nearly three hundred theories, the majority of them scientific, exist as to the nature of love. Most are physiological theories. It remained for William Brown, M. A., D. Sc., of King's College, London, to show that the mental phenomena involved—the ideas, thoughts and feelings of lovers—can be to some extent explained by mental causes.

Says Professor Brown: "Whatever may be the theory adopted to explain how it comes about that the ideas and emotions of two people become centered each about the idea of the other, we are still left with the striking resemblance which love presents to certain forms of mental disease. Besides the 'fixed idea' there is the period of 'incubation,' during which the individual does not know what is the matter with him, but feels restless, depressed and 'out of sorts.' There is feebleness of will power, which may, in a few cases, even persist after love has become manifest. Again, there is often a complete change of temperament and character."

"Once more: Some natures seem to be more susceptible to the love fever than others, and would appear to be possessed of a special mental 'diathesis' or disposition, resembling the physical diathesis—the tendency to cancer, scrofula and so forth—so well known to the physician. And the greater proneness to the affliction when it lies in health, mental or physical, brings it also into line with physical disease. There are, however, exceptions."

"Again, a love affair of a certain type makes the individual, in many cases, partly or entirely immune to one of a similar nature for the future. Whether it is possible to be in love with more than one person at the same time is a difficult question, but we are, perhaps, a little too ready to answer it in the negative."

"No one will deny that extreme cases abound which are obviously diseased, but these shade off to the so-called normal cases by imperceptible degrees, and the dividing line is not easy to draw. How are we to regard the numerous love tragedies of history? What are we to say of the love murders and suicides which we read about in the newspapers? Can we honestly convince ourselves—those of us who are not entirely inexperienced in the matter—that these cases belong to a class by themselves, and have no closer relation to ordinary love than, say, a cancerous liver to a normal one? Perhaps if a larger proportion of people were susceptible to the passion—that some such people exist

cannot be doubted—we should be more ready to class it among our diseases.

"If disease it is, we must look for its cause in the subconscious, and therefore the ordinary healing method of 'suggestion,' in which the patient's interest is turned in some other direction, is in most cases useless unless helped out by some means of getting down to the subconscious life of the individual. Such means are afforded us by the method of 'psycho-analysis' invented by Professor Freud of Vienna and employed by him and his disciples."

The principle of this method is similar to that of cross-examination as employed in a court of law, except that single words instead of questions are used as the bait. The physician learns of the cause of the disease simultaneously with the patient, and is then able to help the matter by thoroughly "talking the thing out" with him. It has been used with remarkable success, say scientists, in certain forms of mental disease.

"The case of love is very similar," adds Professor Brown. "Love is a disturbance in which the subconscious is largely involved, hence its seeming mysteriousness and irrationality. Not all love affairs need to be cured, but in cases where this is desirable the method of psycho-analysis enables the reason and will power of the lover to be directed upon the irrational emotional tendencies that have gained a footing in his subconsciousness, so that they are seen in their true light and combated accordingly."

"Let us imagine the instance of a pair of lovers where, owing to some internal reasons, jealousy, for instance, love is not flowing smoothly. If these two people be tested separately and independently with the same list of words much information can be obtained as to the nature of their subconsciousnesses, and also of the more hidden parts of their explicit consciousness."

"Cases of 'hopeless love' could be treated in a similar way, so that indirectly the method might even prove to be a new and efficacious way of curing some cases of consumption, or at least directing the physician's attention to the mental factor which is not infrequently present in these instances. The actual curative treatment, so far as it is mental, would in every case take the form of 'suggestion' and the talking of the matter out with the patient; the psychologist would prescribe measures for directing the flow of the patient's ideas and emotional tendencies into other channels."

Therefore, from the viewpoint of Professor Brown, love in some cases is a disease.



Buick 1916 Buick

ANNOUNCEMENT

*The Public Wants Buick Sixes—So Many of Them
That We Shall Build Nothing Else in 1916*

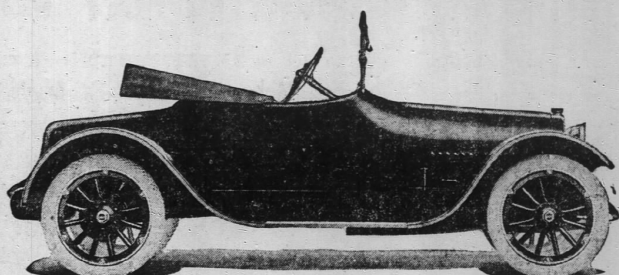
More enduring than chrome vanadium steel, more wonderful than the finest workmanship, is the idea that can dominate an industry.

In this day when more Buicks are being built than ever before it is interesting to remember that the distinguishing characteristic of the Buick, the Valve-in-Head Motor, has existed as an idea for twenty-five years and been built into Buick cars for thirteen years.

From 1903 to 1907 the Buick Valve-in-Head was a two-cylinder engine. From 1908 to 1914 four cylinders dominated the field and the Buick Valve-in-Head Four dominated other types. The Buick Valve-in-Head Six was first put on the market in 1913. Fours were also continued—but the Valve-in-Head Six had stirred the imagination of the car-buying public. The demand from the start outpaced the production.

This demand has become so overwhelming that now—for 1916—the Four gives way to Sixes. Two chassis, both Sixes, with roadster, touring car, coupe, sedan bodies. The Six has been made standard because in the Six the Valve-in-Head idea has its greatest opportunity for service. Also since the first appearance of the Buick Six there has arisen an insistent demand for smaller Buick Sixes.

Buick Valve-in-Head Motor Cars Enter Their Fourteenth Season of Successful Manufacture



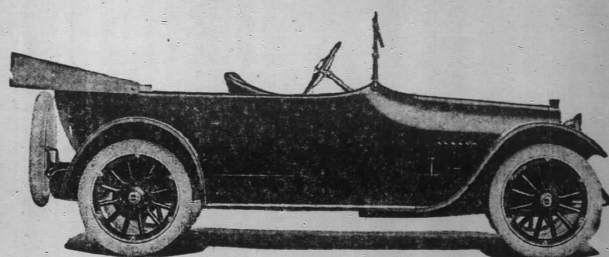
Buick Valve-in-Head Six-Cylinder Roadster, Model D-44 **\$1015**
Price, completely equipped, f. o. b. Atlanta

On the smaller of the two Buick chassis for 1916 there are four body models, thus offering a complete range in both open and closed cars, and for both individual and family use. This smaller Buick roadster, introduced this season, is the companion car to the touring model illustrated above. It is magnificent in appointment and finish, with a 45-horsepower, six-cylinder, smooth, vibrationless, Valve-in-Head Motor. It offers the greatest possible motor value to those who desire a handsome roadster. It sets a new standard of automobile value, and one by which all nineteen-sixteen cars will be judged.

Buick Valve-in-Head Six-Cylinder Roadster, Model D-54 **\$1540**
Price, completely equipped, f. o. b. Atlanta

This roadster is the successor to the "Big Six" Buick Roadster which created such a stir in the motor world last season. It is built on the same chassis as the seven-passenger Touring Car, with Valve-in-Head motor of 55 horsepower, and in both construction and appearance will rank with any car at any price.

Buick Pleasure Cars for 1916 Will Be Confined Exclusively To Six-Cylinder Models



Model D-45 Buick Valve-in-Head Six-Cylinder Touring Car **\$1050**
Price, completely equipped, f. o. b. Atlanta

The car about which everybody is talking when they think of motor cars. The car that will inspire the utmost pride of ownership. The car we know is right, not only in theory and test, but in actual service.

Buick Valve-in-Head Seven-Passenger, Six-Cylinder Touring Car, Model D-55. Price, completely equipped, f. o. b. Atlanta **\$1575**

This, the third season for this model of the Buick, finds Buick ideals in motor car manufacture and Buick Valve-in-Head principle of motor construction brought to their highest development and refinement. In this car are combined all the essentials for perfect motoring pleasure. First, there is that abundance of power which only the Buick Valve-in-Head Motor insures. Then there is a grace of line and finish which stamp this car as a motor car beauty. Buick construction insures the utmost of "under the floor" value in workmanship and material. Nothing is lacking to make this car ideal from every possible viewpoint.

Cars Now on Display Factory Branch, 241 Peachtree, and for Sale by the Following Buick Dealers

GEORGIA

A. Kingman Moore, Macon, Ga.
Lyon & Kelly, Augusta, Ga.
Georgia Automobile Exchange, Columbus, Ga.
Joe T. Roberts & Sons, Valdosta, Ga.
J. M. Hood, Athens, Ga.
Rome Buick Company, Rome, Ga.
Brantley Buick Co., Dublin, Ga.
Owens Auto Co., Albany, Ga.
T. R. McKenzie, Sen. Montezuma, Ga.
Williamson & McKinney, Woodbury, Ga.
Lamar Auto Co., Dawson, Ga.
Joe H. Green, Washington, Ga.
W. H. Adams, Madison, Ga.

P. T. Rich, Bainbridge, Ga.
J. W. Aldred, Davisboro, Ga.
Tifts Garage, Tifton, Ga.
Colson & Yardin, Ocala, Ga.
Averitt Auto Co., Statesboro, Ga.
Hysle & Hinson, McRae, Ga.
Covatta Auto Sales Co., Newnan, Ga.
J. T. & C. A. Upshaw, Alpharetta, Ga.
Wiesner Mobile Co., Winder, Ga.
W. M. Hardwick, Dalton, Ga.
W. C. & C. H. Griffin, Carterville, Ga.
J. M. Johnson, Carrollton, Ga.
J. T. Pope, Villa Rica, Ga.

FLORIDA

Joe (Buick) Johnson, Tampa, Fla.
S. & M. C. Permarster, Jacksonville, Fla.

Cook Automobile Co., Orlando, Fla.
Kirby P. Carter, Miami, Fla.
Olive Street Garage Co., West Palm Beach, Fla.
L. A. Yates, Tallahassee, Fla.
C. R. Shaw, Quincy, Fla.

ALABAMA

Dreessen Motor Car Co., Birmingham, Ala.
C. O. Norman, Montgomery, Ala.
Cadillac Motor Co., Mobile, Ala.
Paul Crawford, Decatur, Ala.
Euler Auto Co., Selma, Ala.
T. B. Jones, Tusculum, Ala.
Blackburn & Co., Fayette, Ala.
J. T. Pullen, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
E. G. Deworth & Co., Anniston, Ala.

Bellinger-Dennan Co., Gadsden, Ala.
Harry Parker, Collins, Ala.
E. B. Freeman, Jr., Eufaula, Ala.
J. W. Roberts, Headland, Ala.
B. H. Stallworth, Monroeville, Ala.
R. J. Barr, Troy, Ala.
L. C. Johnston, Tuskegee, Ala.
I. J. Dorsey, Opelika, Ala.
T. H. Jones, Greensboro, Ala.

SOUTH CAROLINA

L. Bennett & Co., Orangeburg, S. C.
Army Cycle Mfg. Co., Charleston, S. C.
Bennett Bros., Holly Hill, S. C.
Riser Auto Co., Olar, S. C.
Riser & Ayer, Walterboro, S. C.

TENNESSEE

Nashville Buick Co., Nashville, Tenn.
Chattanooga Buick Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
H. A. Harth, Jr., Knoxville, Tenn.
Summers-Parratt-Haw, Johnson City, Tenn.
Fry Bros., Columbia, Tenn.
Rambo-Brown Motor Co., Fayetteville, Tenn.
Woods & Kell, Lewisburg, Tenn.
W. B. Hillman, Waverly, Tenn.
Robbison-McGill-Haw, Co., Shelbyville, Tenn.
Bartlett Hagermeyer, Harpman, Tenn.
Donaldson & Hollinger, Morristown, Tenn.
Kelly & Fress, South Pittsburg, Tenn.
J. M. King & Co., Franklin, Tenn.
Harrison Bros. Motor Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Stone, Porter & White, Palmetto, Tenn.

BUICK MOTOR CO.

241-3 Peachtree St.

ATLANTA BRANCH

Geo. D. McCutcheon, Mgr.

lished by a special arrangement with the president through the McClure newspaper syndicate.

A STEP TOWARD CONFEDERATION.

THERE had been some noteworthy passages in the reports which

But the French were building military posts at every strategic point as they went, while the English were building nothing but rural homes and open villages. With the French it did not seem a matter of settlement; it seemed a matter of conquest, rather, and of military occupation. They were guarding trade routes and making sure of points of advantage.

**FRENCH
ACTIVITY.**

THE French had an advantage, nevertheless, which was not to

ingly quitting their sacred task or letting go their hold upon the hearts of the savage men they had come to enlighten and subdue; some hardy captains with little companies of drilled men-at-arms from the fields of France—at the front indomitable explorers, far in the rear timid farmers clearing spaces in the silent woodland for their scanty crops, and little towns slowly growing within their walls where the river broadened to the sea.

THIS stealthy power which crept so steadily southward and west-

ake by the sources of the Hudson called by his name, and had there used the dread firearms of the white men, of which they had never heard before, to work utter ruin of the Mohawks in battle.

They were always and everywhere ready after that fatal day to be any man's ally, whether Dutch or English, against the hated French; and the French found it necessary to keep at

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE FRENCH

NEW YORK felt herself no less concerned than Massachusetts and Maine in the contest with the French, with its inevitable accompaniment of trouble with the Indians; and Jacob Lesler, plebian and self-constituted governor though he was, had made bold to take the initiative in forming plans for the war.

king in England (1689), and had come instructed as every Englishman in

ships came back whipped and empty-handed. The first effort at a common undertaking had utterly miscarried.

But that was not the end of the war. Its fires burned hot in the forests.

Frontenac prosecuted the ugly business to the end as he had begun it. He had begun, not by sending a fleet to New York, for he had none to send, but by sending his Indian allies to a sudden attack and savage massacre at Schenectady, where sixty persons

The navigation act of 1650, in force now these forty years, forbade all trade with the colonies except in English bottoms; forbade also the shipment of their tobacco and wool anywhere but to England itself; and an act of 1663 forbade the importation of anything at all except out of England, which, it was then once for all determined, must be the entrepot and place of staple for all foreign trade.

It was determined that, if there were to be middlemen's profits, the middle-

It was the Dutch against whom the
acts were aimed. Dutch ships cost

skillful men for one now hopeful commodity, silk; for it is not lawful for us to carry a pipe stove or a barrel of corn to any place in Europe out of the king's dominions. If this were for his majesty's service or the good of his subjects, we should not repine, whatever our sufferings are for it: but on my soul, it is the contrary for both."

much nothing, while her fleets every year for generations together came home heavy with treasure. She had denied them the right of trade; she had forbidden their came so much to her shores for their own use anywhere within the waters of Spanish America.

She treated every ship as an intruder which she found in the southern sea, and the penalties she inflicted for intrusion upon her guarded coasts went the length of instant drowning or hangings at the yardarm.

It was a day when there was no

common bully, she became the common enemy. English and French and Dutch

They took possession, as their numbers increased, of the little twin islands of St. Christopher and Nevis for rendezvous and headquarters, and fortified distant Tortuga for a stronghold; and their power grew apace through all the seventeenth century, until no Spanish ship was safe on the seas, though they carried the flag of an admiral.

Young Captain Kind to justice, and Lord Bellomont, a Scotsman, had made New York his home, and had made the reputation of an honest and capable man, and an excellent ship captain; but when the king gave an armed vessel strongly manned, and the king's commission to destroy the pirates of the coast, the temptation of power was too great for him. He incontinently turned pirate himself, and it fell to Lord Bellomont to send him to England to be hanged.

The interval of peace during which English governors in America could give their thoughts to the suppression

the French and Indians became once again more threatening than the buc-

He was chafed because of their enforced union with the newer counties of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Penn consented to an arrangement by which they should within three years, if they still wished it, have a separate assembly of their own, and the right to act for themselves in all matters of local government. Self-government, indeed, was almost always his provident cure for discontent.

her children for half a century after the great struggle was over. The English took Gibraltar (1704). Prince Eugene of Savoy helped great Marlborough to the famous victory of Blenheim (1705)—and Virginians were likely to forget that it was Colonel Parke of Virginia, who took the news of that field to the queen. Marlborough was killed at Ramillies and Eugene at Turin (1706). The two great captains triumphed together at Audenarde (1708) and at Malplaquet (1709). The crowns of France and Spain were separated, and France was

But for the colonies in America it was only "Queen Anne's War," full of private suffering and bloodshed.

Mr. Penn, looking on near at hand, advised that the colonists be drawn together in intercourse and interest by a common coinage, a common rule of citizenship, a common system of justice, and by duties on foreign timber which would in some degree offset the burdens of the navigation acts—as well as by common organization and action against the French and against the pirates of the coast.

Continued next week

THE CONSTITUTION'S

PRESS HUDDLESTON, Editor.



BIGGER QUARTERS
 of August
 Age of Removal Prices
 S, Removal Number

Appetite Follows Good Digestion

Nearly everyone indulges their appetite and digestive organs are abused, resulting in a constipation of bowels and causes much misery and nervousness.

The most effective remedy to correct this condition is the combination of simple laxative herbs with Syrup Pepsin. This is a natural, pleasant-tasting remedy, gentle yet positive in action, and quickly relieves indigestion, constipation, sick headache, belching, etc. Drug stores sell Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, and in thousands of homes it is the indispensable family remedy. For a free trial bottle write Dr. W. R. Caldwell, 412 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.

DR. DUBOSE TO PREACH ON CHURCH LAWN TODAY

Dr. H. M. DuBose, pastor of the First Methodist church, pastor of Porter place and Machine street, will occupy the pulpit morning and evening, today.

The subject of his evening discourse will be, "Thou art the Lord's Bride." The subject of his morning discourse will be, "The Day of Indifference." The evening service will be held upon the lawn of the church, the weather conditions permitting.

NEGRO FATALLY KNIFED BY KINGSTON NEGRESS

Kingston, Ga., June 26.—(Special.) Henry Patterson, a negro man, was stabbed and killed tonight by Anna Williams, a negro girl, on the sidewalk in front of Patterson's home. The knife entered the left side of the neck, above the collarbone, severing the jugular vein. There were no eye-witnesses. The negro woman says Patterson knocked her down three times before she struck him. She was arrested and sent to jail at Cartersville.

WHILE THEY LAST

We are selling our entire stock of men's and young men's suits at a ridiculously low price, as we are going to discontinue this store.

These suits are the kind that are sold regularly at \$25.00, but we offer them at—

\$11.00

for choice of any suit in the house.

Wilson's Clothes Shop
12 Edgewood Ave.



Service!

Promptness—Accuracy—Courtesy—
True Values!

Unless you get all of these in an X-Ray Store—the head of that Store will appreciate your calling his attention to any variance!

The X-Ray Merchants of Atlanta are doing their utmost to serve you well!

Patronize these Merchants—Atlanta's Business X-Ray will guide you.

**Atlanta Retail Merchants
Association**

**A GUARANTEE OF TRUTH
LOOK FOR IT IN THE ADS IN THIS PAPER**

Classified Business Telephone List

A complete list of all subscribers to Bell telephone business service appears in a special section printed on colored paper in the

Bell Telephone Directory

This directory goes to all the leading homes and offices in Atlanta.

It is kept always in sight beside more than 22,000 Bell telephones.

It is consulted approximately 50,000 times every day.

Your advertisement in this book will persistently and successfully encourage telephone orders from people who are able to buy what you advertise.

The space is limited.

Forms close soon.

Place your order today.

Just telephone, write or call

Manager's Office

**Southern Bell Telephone
and Telegraph Company**

PLANS FOR EMORY UNIVERSITY COMPLETED BY THE ARCHITECT

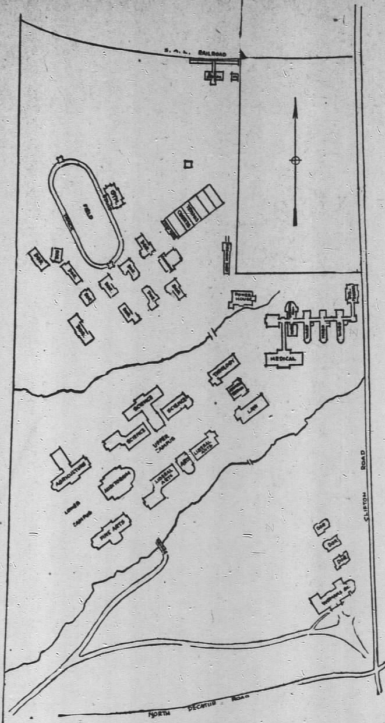


DIAGRAM OF EMORY UNIVERSITY CAMPUS.

The plans for the campus of Emory university have been completed by Architect Henry Hornbostel, and they carry out the design outlined by him last week, that is, the grouping of buildings will be such to allow elasticity for future encroachment.

Rather than to get the picturesque, an effort has been made to provide the monumental effects sought in the buildings of Virginia and California universities.

In drawing the plans, advantage was taken of the central plateau which is flanked by parallel streams. The buildings to occupy the central plateau will be the library, the school of divinity, the law school, the school of arts, the school of design and the school of natural science.

In the quadrangular placement the commanding library building shall occupy the central position on the front of the plateau, flanked in the foreground by the schools of design and theology.

The medical college will be placed in the background and on the higher part of the central plateau. The buildings for the nurses, the clinics and the laboratories will be in the rear of the medical college.

As will be seen by the diagram, provision will be made for an open field with a gymnasium and tennis courts. Full advantage has been taken of the natural scenery and the campus will not only have buildings conveniently located, but the whole effect will be artistic.

Dr. Hornbostel states that Emory university will have for its location one of the most ideal spots in the south.

CHARGES A FRAME-UP, SAYS JAMES H. SURBER

Internal Revenue Agent Arrested on Orders From Department at Washington.

On the general charge of conspiracy, James H. Surber, for fourteen years internal revenue agent for the district comprising Georgia and Florida, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Marshal J. R. Brock, pending an investigation which has been ordered by the department at Washington of his connection with the service.

It is said that the government charges that certain of the distillers in the neighborhood of Fort Smith, Ark., were notified in advance of the visit of the department inspectors and were thus enabled to cover up any alleged nefarious dealings under the federal laws, and that Mr. Surber was a party to these evasions of the inspectors. Knox Booth, the agent for the Nashville district, has already been indicted for alleged conspiracy and several distillers of Arkansas are now awaiting trial under heavy bonds in the same connection.

The issuing of this warrant came to me a thunder clap from a clear sky," said Mr. Surber. "I am at a loss to understand the purport of it. I have been in the service twenty-five years and head of the local division for fourteen years. I have during that time never had any jurisdiction in the district of which Arkansas is a part. I know nothing of the government's charges so far. It is only a guess on my part, but I have concluded that it is a frame-up in the service of a certain party, to speak, which has nothing to do with the connection with the Georgia branch of the service."

Mr. Surber was brought before United States Commissioner Carter Saturday and was admitted to bond under \$1,000. It is his understanding that the charges preferred against him will be considered at Fort Smith in the near future, where the violations are said to have been discovered. The case is said to be one of many which have been made as a result of a general shake-up in the internal revenue service, and many others may be involved.

FOR NATURALIZATION ALIENS MAKE REQUEST

Forty-seven aliens seeking citizenship will appear before O. T. Moore, chief naturalization examiner of Washington, in the federal building Monday, for the final tests. The larger number of the applicants are Russians.



Look Who's Here JACOBS' PHARMACY

AGENTS for the Spence Camera, and we have opened the new department at our Main Store with a Complete stock of Cameras and Photographic Supplies. Developing, Printing and Enlarging of Films and Plates.

FREE Developing of Roll Films. A practical photographer is in charge of the department, and will be glad to assist you with your photographic difficulties. He will explain WHY if you have a poor negative and tell you how to secure a good one, for he has been through all problems and can control the camera. No charge for this service.

WARE COUNTY MAN BREAKS HIS NECK IN MAKING DIVE

Waycross, Ga., June 26.—(Special.) Striking the bottom of Red Bluff creek when he made his first dive today, Isaac Higgs, age 36, a well-known Ware county man, broke his neck and was instantly killed. The accident occurred a few miles north of Milwood, twenty miles northwest of Waycross. Higgs, his wife and sister-in-law had gone out fishing. When he failed to appear after diving, help was secured and the body recovered as rapidly as possible. Besides his wife the deceased is survived by his father and two brothers.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION FARES

DATES OF SALE JULY 3-4-5
LIMITED TO EXPIRE Midnight July 8

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RY.
THE RIGHT WAY SERVICE

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH EXCURSION JULY 3RD \$6.00 6 DAYS \$6.00

SPECIAL TRAIN—COACHES AND SLEEPERS
Leave ATLANTA 5:00 P. M.
Arrive WILMINGTON 7:00 A. M.

ARRIVE BEACH FOR BREAKFAST

SEABOARD THE SHORT LINE

Make Reservations Now Phone Ivy 194

A NEW TRAIN THE ASHEVILLE SPECIAL Atlanta-Asheville

LAND OF THE SKY
Effective June 27, 1915

Lv. ATLANTA (C. T.) 8:40 P. M.
Ar. HENDERSONVILLE 6:25 A. M.
Ar. ASHEVILLE 7:40 A. M.
Ar. BREVARD 7:36 A. M.
Ar. LAKE TOXAWAY 8:35 A. M.

SOLID TRAIN ATLANTA TO ASHEVILLE

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS ATLANTA, ASHEVILLE,
LAKE TOXAWAY. STEEL COACHES.

LOW ROUND TRIP FARES NOW IN EFFECT.

City Ticket Office, No. 1 Peachtree St.
Southern Railway

EICHELBERGER UPHOLD BY ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

Attacks on Him Are Declared
to Be the Work of Opponents
of Prohibition.

Declaring that the attacks which have been made against Dr. O. W. Eichelberger, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Georgia, in various papers of the state are the work of opponents of prohibition, the officers of the league, including several of the prominent ministers of Atlanta, have issued to the public a reply upholding Dr. Eichelberger.

It is pointed out that he was induced to take up this work in Georgia because the league was unable to find in the state a capable and qualified leader not already engaged in some other line of civic and moral uplift. Dr. Eichelberger, the report says, has a long and unusual record for efficient work in this service in Texas and Mississippi. He was brought to his present post only after insistent effort had prevailed against the protests of the anti-saloon workers of Mississippi, they say.

The friends of beer and liquor clubs make no protest," the report continues. "When the wholesale brewers and liquor dealers of America send their highly paid representatives into Georgia, as they have been doing for years past and are now doing, as is well known to us, in an effort to defeat prohibition and law enforcement legislation. They do not protest if foreign preachers are invited to our pulpits, especially if they show 'liberal' tendencies, nor do they hesitate to recommend the employment of foreign teachers for our school rooms, but they are quickly up in arms if we call a stalwart prohibition leader from a prohibition state. There are no state lines in the common battle against saloon and its destroying work. The attacks made on Dr. Eichelberger show that his work has been splendidly effective."

Those signing the vindication of Dr. Eichelberger follow: William D. Upshaw, vice president National Anti-Saloon league; J. L. White, president Georgia Anti-Saloon league; Frank J. Dudley, vice president Georgia Anti-Saloon league; George W. Adams, Atlanta headquarters committee; R. H. Sims, assistant treasurer Georgia Anti-Saloon league; Peyton H. Todd, treasurer Georgia Anti-Saloon league; C. Cartledge, H. F. Jackson, secretary board of trustees; A. R. Holmberg, S. R. Ledbetter, A. P. O'Kelly, W. A. Ward, J. E. Wilhelm, members of the board, and Jerry E. Moore, pastor, Morris street church, and G. O. Jones, pastor Trinity Methodist church.

ORGAN CONCERT.

Kraft Has Arranged Brilliant
Program for This Afternoon.

City Organist Edwin Arthur Kraft will render the following brilliant and well selected program at 4 o'clock in the Auditorium-Armory:

1. Alex. Matthews—Concert overture in D minor and G major—"The Sphinx."
2. Alex. Guilment—(a) "Elevation;" (b) "Fugue."
3. Peter I. Tchaikovsky—"Piano from Symphony No. 3."
4. George Dethlefs—Andante Cantata.
5. Joseph G. Cole—Rhapsody dedicated to Mr. Kraft.
Patrons of the concert are urged to be prompt in attendance to avoid confusion after the concert begins.

SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE ATLANTA 5 P. M., JULY 3, ARRIVE WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH FOR BREAKFAST

FREE TRANSPORTATION TO WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH AND RETURN

ANYONE in Georgia or Alabama who is going to WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH, and wants Free Transportation or any information regarding Wrightsville Beach and Seashore Hotel, see me or write me care of

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY TICKET OFFICE

88 PEACHTREE STREET

M. L. HARDEMAN, Southern Sales Manager

WILMINGTON BEACH CORP.

ON JULY 3, SEABOARD WILL SELL ROUND TRIP TICKETS FOR \$6.00, GOOD FOR SIX DAYS

This is the Lucky Girl



Who Found
the

BROKEN COIN

The finding of The Broken Coin in an old Curiosity Shop in New York is the starting point of a startling galaxy of adventures of pretty Kitty Gray, the clever girl reporter. The Broken Coin has the earmarks of a news story to Kitty but it changes the whole trend of her life. The story of The Broken Coin is the latest product of that master writer,

Emerson Hough

author of "The Mississippi Bubble," "54-40 or Fight," "The Law of the Land," "John Rawn," "The Purchase Price," and many other popular stories.

Mr. Hough has attained a place in the foremost ranks of American writers of fiction of the present day. Many others of our popular authors are more prolific, but few of them have written more books that will stand the test of time.

The Broken Coin is the greatest story Mr. Hough has ever written. It is a wonderful story of love and romance leading to a throne, written in an absorbing series of fascinating chapters throbbing with real red-blood interest without the slightest tinge of sensationalism or unreal situations; in fact, a clean-cut romance that you will enjoy to the last line.

Get Acquainted with Kitty

You can meet her at your favorite moving picture theater. You can follow her through her exciting adventures with *The Broken Coin*. The story was so good—such a fine master plot that the *Universal Film Manufacturing Company* have put forth their greatest effort to make *The Broken Coin* the "one-best-bet" in moving picture serials. Read the installment soon to appear in this paper. See the pictures at the Universal Moving Picture Theaters and you have a combination that will give you more thrills and enjoyment than your most vivid imagination could create.

This Is a Worth-While Tip

Follow Kitty Gray in the stories and the movies. Read the first installment—see the first release and you will be a Broken Coin fan till the end of the story.

Read the Story—See the Pictures



**THIS GREAT STORY WILL APPEAR SERIALLY IN
THE CONSTITUTION, Beginning Next Sunday**

George Jordan Led Flag Hitters for First Season

By Dick Jensen.

George Jordan, Brunswick's brilliant young catcher, was the leading batsman of the F. L. A. G. league in the first half-season, which ended Tuesday, June 22, with an average of .318. His teammate, Rellly, with .317, and another teammate, Willard, with .316, were next in line.

Reynolds, of Brunswick, made the most hits, with 27. Reynolds, of Brunswick, was next, with 26, and Rellly and Willard, of Brunswick, tied for third, with 25 each.

Reynolds, of Brunswick, led the run-getters, with 47 tallies. Reynolds, of Brunswick, was next, with 23, and Rellly, with 22. Willard, of Brunswick, and Stewart, of Waycross, were next, with 20 each.

Reynolds, of Brunswick, led the sacrifice hits, with 13. Reynolds, of Brunswick, was next, with 12, and Rellly, of Brunswick, with 11.

The reason that Brunswick led the pennant race is at once apparent, with the number of men that they have at the top in all departments of play. Here are the records of the players through Tuesday's games:

Players and Teams	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	SH.	R.R.	P.C.
Felix, Gainesville	29	82	25	12	11	1	1	115
Price, Dothan	29	80	19	10	19	2	2	232
Jordan, Brunswick	43	172	54	25	82	1	1	213
Reilly, Brunswick	50	183	25	18	19	22	21	219
Willard, Brunswick	46	157	32	18	18	1	1	219
Reidy, Dothan	50	184	47	26	8	13	10	204
Turley, Dothan	49	179	39	20	10	1	1	202
Reynolds, Brunswick	59	199	29	60	2	14	2	202
Payk, Brunswick	49	172	23	82	13	1	1	202
Medlock, Valdosta	46	172	23	82	13	1	1	202
Payk, Brunswick	49	172	23	82	13	1	1	202
Paschal, Dothan	39	138	26	47	0	15	2	202
Bales, Valdosta	46	172	23	82	13	1	1	202
Reynolds, Brunswick	59	199	29	60	2	14	2	202
Anderson, Thomsville	44	181	25	42	6	9	2	202
McMillan, Valdosta	44	181	25	42	6	9	2	202
Wilkes, Gainesville	49	165	22	44	9	20	2	202
Dunning, Gainesville	49	165	22	44	9	20	2	202
Waller, Brunswick	50	192	29	44	13	7	2	202
Hodge, Dothan	49	179	39	20	10	1	1	202
Nelson, Brunswick	50	170	120	47	19	7	2	202
McMillan, Valdosta	44	181	25	42	6	9	2	202
Gues, Gainesville	51	194	20	40	5	8	2	202
Stewart, Waycross	50	199	29	60	2	14	2	202
Hall, Dothan	49	179	39	20	10	1	1	202
Stewart, Waycross	50	199	29	60	2	14	2	202
Gandy, Waycross	50	199	29	60	2	14	2	202
Burke, Waycross	51	192	24	40	10	9	2	202
Chambers, Dothan	49	179	39	20	10	1	1	202
Hodge, Gainesville	33	142	15	26	10	11	2	202
Hodge, Gainesville	33	142	15	26	10	11	2	202
Maya, Thomsville	2	8	0	2	0	0	0	202
Riggins, Waycross	50	194	29	60	2	14	2	202
Wicker, Thomsville	44	181	25	42	6	9	2	202
Conley, Thomsville	48	177	27	42	5	7	2	202
Shuman, Gainesville	49	165	22	44	9	20	2	202
Rafferty, Brunswick	46	157	32	18	18	1	1	202
Rafferty, Brunswick	46	157	32	18	18	1	1	202
Clark, Waycross	51	192	24	40	10	9	2	202
Udley, Thomsville	49	179	39	20	10	1	1	202
Spitts, Thomsville	45	164	25	36	8	12	2	202
Spitts, Thomsville	45	164	25	36	8	12	2	202
Heck, Dothan	49	179	39	20	10	1	1	202
Stacy, Waycross	49	162	11	34	5	6	2	202
Stacy, Waycross	49	162	11	34	5	6	2	202
Stewart, Brunswick	16	39	2	8	4	0	0	202
Antler, Waycross	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	202
Cabera, Gainesville	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	202
Burrows, Dothan	51	192	24	40	10	9	2	202
McFarlin, Brunswick	20	28	2	9	3	0	0	202
Caldwell, Waycross	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	202
Goss, Thomsville	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	202
Pearson, Thomsville	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	202
Gardner, Waycross	15	46	1	5	2	1	1	202
V. Schwartz, Valdosta	6	20	1	2	0	0	0	202
Baker, Valdosta	6	20	1	2	0	0	0	202

BRUNSWICK SLAMMED BALL THE HARDEST

Brunswick led the F. L. A. G. league teams in slugging at the end of the first half season, getting 581 total bases on their hits. Dothan was second and Gainesville third.

Dothan led in doubles, Brunswick and Valdosta were tied in triples. Waycross led in home runs and Dothan in extra bases.

Here are the slugging marks:

Teams	Sl. Hr.	Exb.	Th.
Brunswick	43	110	581
Dothan	43	110	581
Gainesville	46	111	568
Waycross	46	111	568
Valdosta	46	111	568
Thomsville	46	111	568

John N. Willys Believes In Newspaper Advertising

The Overland is frequently referred to as the most advertised of all motor cars. And this extensive publicity is declared by John N. Willys, president of the Willys-Overland company, to be the principal reason why the Overland can be sold at a price which would mean a loss on every car to the manufacturer.

Mr. Willys points out how the widespread advertising done by his company has made it possible to market many cars in a very short time.

He recently overheard a remark during a conversation in the smoking of a Pullman, indicating that the talker believed Overland advertising must cost about \$200 per car. Of this, of course, is

preposterous. Last year our advertising cost per car was a little less than \$100, and this year it will be a little less than \$100, due to greatly increased production.

The quality of the Overland is spread all overland, so that the item for but little more than the actual material and labor, plus a reasonable profit, which, also because of quantity, is small per car.

Given two cars of equal mechanical and structural worth—the one built in large quantities can always sell for a lower price than the one built in limited numbers. The larger the production, the greater the supply of materials purchased. And the larger the

order for raw materials, the lower the price to the manufacturer.

"There is a benefit other than price which the consumer gets from the advertising—a guarantee of quality. Good advertising may sell a poor article for a time, but we doubt if it can do it continuously on a profitable basis. Intensive advertising to say continuously must be backed by a good article."

Mr. Willys states that the advertising done by his company in the newspapers has brought big results.

"I have all the faith in the world in newspapers," he says. "The daily newspaper is the university of the masses. People who read no other publications read newspapers. They get their news of the world and form their opinions of people and things from what they read in the dailies."

"And the influence of the newspaper is by no means local. It extends for a radius of many miles around the center of publication. The great body of newspaper readers is composed of millions of city residents and hundreds of thousands of people who live in neighboring cities and towns and in the country. The vast army of travelers

which every city draws read the newspapers."

"Consequently we bring the Overland message to the attention of the public through the medium of the newspaper. We find that our efforts in this direction have met with much success. Our newspaper advertising, together with advertising in other ways, is in a way, a measure of our success."

RENER RELEASED;

CHANDLER SIGNED

Memphis, Tenn., June 26.—(Special.) Memphis today sold Pitcher Renner, recently secured from Nashville, to the Dallas club of the Texas league. Lane Chandler, the University of Mississippi pitcher, with Memphis last season, was sold to the Dallas club, and Chandler, who was in Memphis and recalled, was signed today.

Speed up to 100 miles an hour with safety is claimed by the French inventor of a new type of suspended monorail.

LIBERAL OFFER MADE BY GOODYEAR COMPANY

Will Refund Cost if S-V Tires Are Not Superior to Competing Makes.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber company announces a continuance through July, August and September of the offer to refund the cost of tires purchased from it if they are found to be inferior to competing makes.

The announcement made covering the opposite wheels are equipped with the same time, with a Goodyear tire and one with any other standard tire of like rated size, bought in the open market, if the Goodyear tire fails to cost less per mile than the other, the full purchase price will be refunded.

There are two main reasons for the continuance of the offer, says C. W. Martin, Jr., manager motor truck tire department. "First, many truck owners desiring to take advantage of our offer have been unable to do so, as they did not need a replacement of tires during the months specified. And second, the magnificent response to our challenge has rendered it such a complete success, that we simply can't let it go."

"Many truck tire users have wondered why we dare make such a positive proposition. Our offer is based on records of 1,000 test tires and we know that our S-Vs can do it. We are not extorting, that they can't rival truck tires. We are guaranteeing it absolutely."

The tires are pressed on in a few minutes at a minimum pressure of 25 tons. This prevents any possibility of bending and eliminates all auxiliary fastenings.

The new Goodyear S-V appears to me to be the limit of perfection in a tire. It certifies that it is anything heretofore offered. On this fact we are staking the whole price of the tire."

A novel contest among automobile dealers is about to be staged by the Saxon Motor company. The contest will take place on July 15, which will be known as Saxon "Six" day. On that day dealers from all over the country will start from the factory driving new Saxon "Sixes" to their home towns.

At Silver Spring, Md., will be given to the dealer making the best record on gasoline and oil consumption. The loving cup will be presented by the Saxon Motor company and will be engraved with the dealer's name, date of the contest and the record made on the trip.

According to the rules of the contest, only those dealers will be eligible for the prize who drive at least 100 miles in making the trip home. Each dealer taking part will order one or more "Sixes," which he and members of his organization will drive home on July 15.

Following a banquet on the evening of July 14, the start will be made at noon, July 15, from Cadillac Square, the center of Detroit. Mayor McHugh, acting as official starter, and representatives of the Detroit newspapers officiating as checkers. The local newspapers in the dealers' home towns will check the arrival of the contestants and send to Detroit a statement of gasoline and oil consumption. No effort will be made to make any speed records, the contest being entirely for economy and efficiency.

From the way entries are coming in to the factory it is expected that a great many dealers will take part in the contest. In fact, the practice of coming to Detroit to drive cars away is already the custom of a great many Saxon dealers who are coming to Detroit for the purpose of trying to win additional cars and above their regular allotment.

Trained chauffeurs and an operating schedule of 150 cars a day are making the June record of the Saxon factory the largest money in the history of the company. The Saxon is now one of the leading producers of motor cars in the industry.

MOTORCYCLE RIDERS SEEK TAX REDUCTION

Do Not Believe They Should Have to Pay as Much as Drivers of Machines.

One of the most important questions of interest to the 4,000 motorcycle riders in the state of Georgia, which the legislature now in session will be asked to act upon, is the tax on motorcycles.

It is generally conceded by very nearly every member of the legislature on this question that the tax of \$25 on motorcycles is unjust and unfair. This question was brought before the legislature last year, but was defeated by the small majority.

Small mail carriers, who are greatly interested in their convention held in the Kimball house on July 1, asked the legislature to amend this act in such a way as to reduce the price of the tax on motorcycles to \$2.

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—a Forty H. P.

7-passenger FOUR at

(Motor—3½" bore, 5" stroke)

—a Fifty H. P.

7-passenger SIX at

(Motor—3½" bore, 5" stroke)

\$885 **\$1050**

This year the Studebaker announcement is more significant than ever before. It demonstrates more conclusively than ever Studebaker's leadership in the industry. For once again, Studebaker is announcing new cars at prices that completely recast all standards of value in the automobile industry. And never before has a dollar bought so much as it buys in these new Studebakers. They are the best cars in every detail that Studebaker ever built.

But while the prices are remarkably low, Studebaker has made no effort to manufacture a small, low-price car, to compete purely on a price basis.

Attractive June Bride

lightfully Wednesday at noon. A nice crowd was present, and the afternoon passed off most pleasantly. Mrs. Saml Sims was a very charming and graceful hostess at several tables of work. The entertainment was given to four of her fair visitors. The occasion was of most pleasantly pleasure to the fifty or more who attended.

SAVANNAH SOCIAL NEWS

M. Park have gone to Grand Canon, Arizona; Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and will take in Yellowstone park on their return in the early fall.

Miss Marion McHenry Park is visiting Mrs. Henry B. Harris, of Sparta and will leave for Augusta to visit Misses Dorothy and Elizabeth Sullivan, Greene street, the last of the week.

The Misses Sullivan returned from the Misses Sullivan returned from the

BRUNSWICK, GA.

Of cordial interest among the many friends here is the marriage of Miss Ruth Thompson and Mr. Frederick Stewart, which took place in Tampa, Fla., on Monday evening, the 21st. Mr. Stewart has always lived here until a few years ago, when he removed to Tampa. After a short absence,

Thursday to visit her daughter, Mrs. H. M. Tyne.

Miss Maisey, one of the most beautiful and popular young ladies in Carrollton, was married on last Saturday to Mr. Carl Lumpkin, of Rome, Ga. They will make their future home in Carrollton.

Miss Maisey and Mr. Lumpkin is a rising young business man.

Miss Rebecca Garrett left Wednesday morning for Atlanta, where she has been on the bedside of her niece, Miss Belle Hitechock, who is seriously ill.

NEWMAN, GA.

One of the parties of the week was on Tuesday evening when Mr. and Mrs. Guy Cole entertained for their niece Misses Johnny Caldwell and Annie

The Music Lovers' Club.
Mrs. C. C. Erwin and Miss Alle Jones spent part of the past week with friends in Fairmount.
Mrs. T. C. Cantrell returned the first of the week from an extended visit to friends in North and South Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Peoples and Miss Mattie Wilson Dunfee leave next week for Tallulah.
Mr. and Mrs. Billups Phinney and the Misses Phinney will spend most of the summer in Asheville.
An interesting wedding of the week was that of Miss Maggie Briscoe to Mr. Charley Collins, Rev. J. W. Lynch officiating.

HEETH-MASSEY.

some time with relatives at Painesville, N. J.

Mrs. J. Scott Hunter left this week for Milledgeville, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Leo Joseph. Later she will go to Balsam, N. C., for the summer.

Miss Emma Denmark, of Valdosta, is visiting Miss Fannie Mitchell.

Miss Hallie Varnedoe, of Valdosta,

1

Mrs. Robert Douglas entertained delightfully Wednesday at root. A nice crowd was present. The afternoon picnic was a success.

neighborhood friends joyed Mrs. Griffith's hospitality.

Mrs. G. C. Cook was hostess for the Wednesday Sewing club. A large number of members were present, and Mrs. Ernest Lamos, Mrs. Thompson, of Atlanta; Mrs. Verner Sox and Mrs. Travis Jackson were invited guests.

After spending the day with her mother, Mrs. J. L. Chenevix and little

day evening complimentary to her guest, Miss Pearl Lyons, of Atlanta. Miss Lyons returned Friday from West Point, where she has been the guest of Miss Annie Laurie Varner for two weeks.

Miss Milda Harbin spent the weekend with friends in Dalton.

Miss M. M. Lyons, of Atlanta, is the guest of Miss Claude Brown this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hal Hulseay are in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Bolling Saxnett are in New York.

Mrs. H. C. Wolters, Miss Elizabeth Wolters and Augustin Wolters, who have been spending the season here, left this week for their home at Highland Park, Ill. from where they will go to Onekema, Mich., where Mrs. Wolters has a summer home. They were ac-

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Mrs. Clara Terrell, Mrs. J. B. Terrell, Mrs. J. B. Phillips assisted in the entertaining. The Baptist Sunday school chanted a coach and made a delightful trip to Atlanta where they enjoyed a picnic at Grant park. Mrs. Samuel Green and small son Samuel, Jr. of Atlanta, who have been

Mr. J. O. Cheney, who has been hostess for the Wednesday Sewing club. A large number of the members were present, and Mrs. Ernest Lamos, Mrs. Thompson, of Atlanta; Mrs. Verner Fox and Mrs. Travis Jackson were invited guests. The following ladies were present: Mrs. J. O. Cheney and Little daughter, Caroline, returned home turning from a trip to Atlanta. Mrs. J. O. Wagon and Mrs. J. W. Pitt returned Saturday from a visit to Borden-Wheeler Springs. Misses Mildred Smith, Cecil Cram, Bernice Acklin, Edith and Jennie Stone, Mary and Bessie Merrell and Mrs. J. O. Wagon were the honor guests. The ladies of the home economics institute at the Agricultural and Mechanical college for the past two

Miss Nan Logan, of Atlanta, who arrived from West Point, where she has been the guest of Miss Annie Laurie Warner for two weeks.

Miss Milda Harbin spent the week-end with friends in Dalton.

Miss Pearl Gordon, of Atlanta, is the guest of Miss Maude Byrom this week.

Miss Eva Cantrell, of Rome, was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Hal Hulseley are in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Bolling Sannett are spending a fortnight at Asheville.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bradshaw are

Mrs. H. C. Wolters, Miss Elizabeth Wolters and Augustin Wolters, who have been spending the season here, left this week for their home at Highland Park, Ill., from where they will go to Onkema, Mich., where Mrs. Wolters has a summer home. They were accompanied by Master Arthur Wright.

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NEWNAN, GA.

One of the parties of the week was on Tuesday evening, when Mr. and Mrs. Guy Cole entertained for their niece, Misses Johnny Caldwell and Annie Drake. The guests were entertained on the lawn, which was nicely decorated with white and red lanterns.

home wedding much beauty and commercial interest was that of Miss Florrie Mae Heath, of this city, and Mr. William Calhoun Massey, which took place last Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. Cyrus M. Heath.

Quantities of beautiful white flowers against a background of southern sim-

ple, quiet one, owing to illness in the family of the bride.

Mrs. Gordon Carson and two children, of Savannah, are guests for the occasion. D. Hall.

Miss Marion Holgren and Miss Susan Coker left yesterday for St. Simons, to attend Miss Burford's house party.

Miss Lucile Brand leaves next week.

mony was performed by the Rev. Robert Stuart Sanders, pastor of the church. "O Perfect Love" was softly played during the ceremony and Mendelssohn's wedding march for the recessional.

Mr. and Mrs. Tittle left immediately after the ceremony for a trip to points north, and returning they will make their home in the city.

Romance of a Machinist Who May Become a Rear Admiral

By A. R. Parkhurst, Jr.



Position.—A place second to none in the social scale.

Romance.—The right to woo and win the one girl in this world he deemed worth while and who will stand loyally at his side in the later years of his fight to win life's battle.

All these things, and more, have been crowded into the life of Mr. Louis Randolph Ford, Ensign, United States Navy, who perhaps before these lines have appeared in print will have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

At the recent commencement exercises of Columbia University Ensign Ford received the degree of Master of Arts. That in itself was enough to create a ripple of interest, inasmuch as the general but erroneous impression prevails that when a youth emerges from the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, he is through with his studies, for the time being at least, and from then on has only to don gold braid, much gold lace, buckle on his sword, place the quarterdeck and win a wealthy wife. But none of these day dreams was ever permitted to enter into the reckoning of Mr. Ford. In the very first place he was not fortunate enough, when a barefooted youngster of far away Texas, to obtain an appointment to the United States Naval Academy as a cadet. True, he had wanted to enter the navy ever since he was old enough to turn the leaves of the books depicting the valiant deeds of John Paul Jones, Decatur, Farragut, Porter and all the other heroes of the seven seas. But if this ambition was to be fulfilled only an indomitable will, pluck, no end of hard work and the expenditure of much gray matter could make it possible.

Mr. Ford adheres to that ironclad rule which most of our officers of the navy and army have laid down for themselves—don't talk for publication. None of the facts gathered here could be drawn from Mr. Ford, who courteously but modestly remarked:—"In the first place, I don't care to see my name in print; in the second place, under no circumstances will I talk for publication; and, third but not last, I don't think any gentleman, especially an officer in the United States service, care to prattle about himself. I not only don't care to but I don't intend to."

Then he snapped that firm, strong jaw of his and shut up as tightly as an oyster, and nothing could induce him to utter another word on the subject.

But the lord and master Mr. Ford has sworn to honor, obey and protect—Uncle Sam—is not quite so modest when it comes to discussing the achievements of his loyal sons. He keeps a very well tabulated record of all that those who enter his service have done and, further, what he expects them to do. It is no violation of his confidence to say right here that he expects great things of Mr. Ford, and when he elevated him to the dignity of an officer in his navy he did so with a full knowledge of this young man's capabilities and the odds he had overcome to make himself worthy of such an honor.

Here are the facts I gleaned from the department files, and here they are set before the reader without the least embellishment:

Louis Randolph Ford was born at Jasper, Texas, on February 3, 1883. That, of course, makes him just thirty-two years old. He was one of seven children—three girls and four boys. When he was four years old his parents removed to Orange, Texas, a little lumbering town remarkable only for a very well equipped and extensive machine shop. Louis attended the public schools of Orange and graduated when fourteen years old. Conditions in his family were such that a college course was out of the question, and as there wasn't sufficient influence at hand to induce the Representative of that Congressional district to give young Ford an appointment to Annapolis there was only one thing left for the boy—and that was to go to work.

Louis Ford had been a deep and discriminating reader from earliest youth. His taste ran to works of a historical nature, although for fiction he invariably turned to dashing tales of the sea. A commission in the navy seeming unobtainable by the surest and easiest route, young Ford flatly announced that the day was not far distant when he would make Uncle Sam accept him as one of his officers. Natu-

rally such a prophecy met with jeers, for it hasn't been so many years back that mere mention of rising from the ranks of the navy to a full fledged officer was regarded as next to impossible. But Ford kept his own counsel and cast about for a job.

His love of the water directed his steps to the piers of the boats that piled up and down the Sabine River, on whose banks Orange was pitched, and it was not long before young Ford got a job aboard one of the tugboats touching that little port. For three years he continued at this work, and then applied at the machine shop of his home town for a berth as an apprentice machinist. It was understood that this apprenticeship was to extend over a period of four years, but the youth showed such a marked aptitude for mechanics of all sorts that after two years in the shops he was doing the work of a full fledged machinist.

At about this time one of the traveling recruiting squads that the Navy Department at that time sent through the country, a practice not now in vogue, came to Houston, Texas, and seeing the alluring advertisements that appeared in the newspapers, Ford went to Houston and after satisfying himself that there was a chance for advancement from the ranks, provided the young recruit did his duty, he decided to enlist. He was sent to the Mare Island Navy Yard, at San Francisco, as a machinist of the second class, his pay being fixed at \$40 a month. He was soon

THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
TO ALL PERSONS TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME GREETING
BE IT KNOWN THAT
LOUIS RANDOLPH FORD
HAVING COMPLETED THE STUDIES AND SATISFIED THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARTS
HAS ACCORDINGLY BEEN ADMITTED TO THAT DEGREE WITH ALL THE
RIGHTS PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES THEREUNTO APPERTAINING
IN WITNESS WHEREOF WE HAVE CAUSED THIS DIPLOMA TO BE
SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY AND BY THE DEAN OF THE
FACULTIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE PHILOSOPHY AND PURE SCIENCE
AND OUR CORPORATE SEAL TO BE HERETO AFFIXED IN THE CITY OF
NEW YORK ON THE SECOND DAY OF JUNE IN THE YEAR OF OUR
LORD ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN



Andrew J. E. Anderson
Nicholas Longfellow

PRESIDENT



MRS. LOUIS RANDOLPH FORD.
(GENIEVE CATHERINE KALT OF SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.)

When Mr. Ford went to New York on his first leave of absence as an officer he renewed acquaintances with close friends of his family he had known in Texas during his youth. Through them he received an invitation to a reception and dance to be given by some mutual friend living in Riverside Drive. It was at this dance he met Miss Genevieve Catherine Kalt, daughter of Mrs. Catherine Kalt, formerly of South Norwalk, Conn., but now of New York city. It was evident to all that it was love at first sight between the young naval officer and the girl with whom he danced all evening. Both were good dancers, and it was remarked by their friends that nearly all the invitations the two accepted for the ensuing fortnight were at functions where dancing was indulged in. The courtship was ardent, for in less than three months their engagement was announced.

They were married on New Year's Eve, 1914, the wedding being attended by many well known New York families and navy people. With his bride he went to Texas to spend his honeymoon, and there present to his parents the first and only girl he had ever paid serious attention to since the day he announced to his family:—"I have no time for play or girls. I intend to win a commission in the United States Navy, and I guess that is a big enough job for any youngster who hasn't influence or pull to rely upon."

Ensign Ford is now attached to the New York Navy Yard, where he is to engage in further study along the line he pursued at the university with the purpose of eventually devoting himself to the designing of all sorts of naval machinery and the organization and management of shops in navy yards. The degree conferred upon the young machinist at Columbia University was all the more remarkable inasmuch as he had never taken the full course at the Naval Academy, and in consequence had never enjoyed the distinction of receiving his degree of A. B. But the faculty at the university decided that since he had taken and successfully passed an examination which earned him the rank of ensign he was, therefore, on an equal footing with other officers taking the same course who had entered the Naval Academy as cadets and graduated. Other enlisted men had been promoted to a commission, but young Ford was the first to continue on his upward course and become eligible for a degree at the hands of a university.

A day or two after receiving his degree at Columbia Ensign Ford was asked if his brother officers, men who had graduated from Annapolis, had been cordial toward him.

"No man could have been treated with more consideration and kindness than I have been since receiving my commission. The officers with whom I have been so fortunate to be associated all have been gentlemen of the finest type. The warm hand of fellowship was extended to me at the very outset of my career, and I owe a great deal to these same men. They have helped me over many a rough place, and as for snobbishness—well, if such a thing exists it must be outside the navy, for I have never seen the slightest indication of it."

It might be interesting to add, now that Mr. William Jennings Bryan is so much in the limelight, that Mr. Ford's brother, John D. Ford, for many years has been editor of the *Timpson* (Texas) Times. He was elected Mayor of Timpson and was several times re-elected. He was an ardent Bryan supporter, and each time Mr. Bryan ran for office Mr. Ford contributed his entire salary as Mayor to the Bryan campaign fund. Mr. Ford's salary as Mayor of Timpson is one dollar per annum.

Statement Made by Rear Admiral Evans on Day He Retired

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans on the day of his retirement from the United States Navy, August 19, 1908, while at Lake Mohonk, in the course of an interview, said:—"It has always been my policy to give the young Americans under my com-

mand every opportunity for advancement. I am proud of the fact that there are many young Americans holding commissions in the navy who won them fairly, and some of them are warrant officers performing valiant service for their country. MY EXPERIENCE HAS STATES NAVY."

BEEN THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO KEEP DOWN AN AMERICAN BOY IF HE DESIRES TO ADVANCE HIMSELF. THERE IS NO MORE PROMISING FIELD FOR SUCH LADS AT PRESENT THAN THE UNITED STATES NAVY."

transferred to the receiving ship that was being outfitted there, and a little later was attached to the monitor Wyoming, which was just being placed in commission. That vessel has since been rechristened the Cheyenne. After working on board this ship for three months Ford was advanced to the grade of machinist of the first class, with an increase of \$15 a month in pay. This advancement came to him through the personal recommendations of the chief engineer to the captain in charge of the vessel, and the promotion was looked upon by his fellow machinists as one of the most rapid that any enlisted man had won.

From then Ford, the machinist, got the sea experience he had so long dreamed of. He was at Panama when the revolution started there, and was in those waters about nine months. Then he returned to the Puget Sound Navy Yard, and on the way from Panama made application for examination as a warrant machinist, he having been made a machinist mate while at Panama. Ford had no sooner arrived at the Puget Sound yard than he received notice that the department had appointed an examining board on engineering subjects before which he must appear. He took the examination and returned to his work in the yard's shops. His papers had been forwarded to Washington, and while waiting to hear the outcome of the examination, he was ordered to report

to Mare Island Navy Yard to stand an examination for the grade of chief machinist, a rank to which all warrant officers are advanced after five years of service. He passed this examination with flying colors, and after being assigned to the West Virginia he was transferred to Charleston, S. C., where he was assigned to the post of senior engineer officer on board the Baltimore.

All this time Ford had never lost sight of the fact that he intended to continue his meteoric flight through the various grades of non-commissioned rank until he became eligible for promotion to the commissioned grade. He wanted to be an ensign, which meant that a chasm yawned before him which his fellows among the warrant officers tried to convince him could not be bridged. But Ford would not be convinced. He had won his way thus far against terrific odds, and he saw no reason why he should not continue to advance. Accordingly, he made application for permission to stand an examination for an ensign's commission.

In July, 1912, Ford was ordered to Washington for examination. To say that the trip meant more to the Texas boy than any he had ever taken expresses it but mildly. But he was confident from the outset and had no idea that he would fail to pass whatever test he was required to undergo. The grilling the young machinist went through lasted for sixteen days. At his expiration he was notified that he could return to his ship, the Baltimore, where he would receive word of the outcome of the examination.

His suspense was not of long duration, for in a few days he was officially notified that he had passed his examination with the highest marks ever made by a warrant officer. He was a full fledged officer of Uncle Sam's navy at last—the goal he had set for himself as a barefoot boy in Texas. He was ordered to proceed without delay to Mare Island Navy Yard, where his commission would be forwarded. In the meantime he was to go aboard the *Vicksburg* and report for duty. But these orders were countermanded before they could become effective, for while en route Ensign Ford was ordered to proceed to San Diego and report on board the *San Francisco*, whither his commission would be sent. In sixteen days it came.

Ensign Ford was soon transferred to the Iris,

where after doing duty as officer of the watch he later was placed in charge of a gun division. Later he was transferred to the *Denver* and went with that ship during its cruise of South American waters. This experience was of inestimable value to him, but his fondest hopes were realized when, a few months later, he was ordered to go to Annapolis, where he was to report to the commandant of the Naval Academy for duty and receive instruction in the Academy's post graduate course. The Navy Department each year selects about fifteen young officers of exceptional standing to take this course, thereby fitting them for some special duty. The course which young Ford took included the study of radio engineering, structural engineering, naval construction, ordnance and gunnery.

Ensign Ford spent the full term at the Academy, and at its close in June, 1914, he was ordered to the Naval Experimental Station, where he assisted in conducting numerous tests of naval machinery. He completed this work after a month and then went to New York city on his first leave as an officer of the line.

At the expiration of his leave Ensign Ford was overjoyed to learn that he had been ordered to return to New York and enter Columbia University, where he was to take a post graduate course, a line of which was to be outlined and selected by the university authorities in collaboration with the naval heads. This is as far as the Navy Department records show the career of Ensign Ford, and what follows has been learned from other sources.

Ensign Ford entered Columbia University, and as one of the professors there said, "he worked his head off from the moment he entered. I never saw a better student." At the close of the academic year he received his degree of Master of Arts.

Entering the navy as a machinist at \$40 a month, Mr. Ford finds himself to-day enjoying a salary of \$2,000 per annum, and this will be materially increased in a few weeks when his rank has been elevated to that of lieutenant. Every five years of service there comes an increase of ten per cent for twenty years. He cannot get more than a forty per cent increase of pay for this on his longevity basis.

SENOIA, GA.

The marriage of Miss Zelma Jones, daughter of the Bank of Graymont, last Sunday afternoon at the parsonage in Guyton was quite a surprise to their many friends here.

The ladies of the missionary societies of the Western Baptist association will hold a joint meeting at Guy on June 30, and a very interesting program will be presented.

The entertainment given Friday afternoon by Mrs. Carl McKnight in honor of the bride and groom, at the home of Miss Evelyn Carter was one of the

WALK, Says Uncle Sam. WALK, WALK, WALK.



Government warns that we are becoming a sedentary nation and that the death rate before the age of forty has materially increased. If you take no other form of exercise you should walk five miles a day.

By DELIA AUSTRIAN.

WALK, walk, walk," says Uncle Sam in a recent government bulletin. This comes not merely as a word of warning to the American men and women; it is almost an imperative command.

You must walk if you would maintain your health and prolong your life.

You may be surprised to learn that the death rate after the age of 40 is rapidly on the increase, notwithstanding the fact that the average length of life has been increased ten or fifteen years in the last twenty-five years. This is being caused, says our official health bureau, by our increased sedentary practices, which lead to hardening of the arteries, high blood pressure and other diseases of degeneration.

True, our mode of living as a great deal more sanitary than it was thirty years ago and greater protection has been secured against communicable diseases. Counteracting these measures, however, is the fact that most of us are occupied with more sedentary work than were our parents and grandparents. Either we work at home or in the office from seven to ten hours a day. The average worker feels that because he is interested in his work little harm comes from it. This hypothesis is incor-

rect. The scientific facts are that the muscles, arteries and other organs as a result of sedentary occupation are weakening.

You should be instinctively fond of walking, because it is the most primitive and therefore the most natural exercise. Long before there were motor cars, trains or carriages men and women walked. Their only other means of conveyance were horses, and riding is not such a bad exercise in itself.

Our ancestors, the cave man and cave woman, had no tennis, golf, no rowing matches. Their only sport was walking and swimming, though occasionally they may have used the skull and bone for hockey or a similar game.

Those who do not have to walk now because they have motor cars and street cars at their command should take as much exercise as possible.

If you walk erectly the upper muscles of your body are energized, while the lower extremities are alternately contracted and relaxed. The muscles of the chest are also contracted and strengthened. In walking you increase your respiratory action and this actually tends to increase as well as facilitate the burning up of poisonous tissues.

By exchanging pure air for foul air the appetite is increased, digestion promoted and the flow of the blood to the brain is stimulated. This means not better physical condition alone but a better quality of mental work.

swinging, chest well expanded, abdominal muscles round, the spinal curve well maintained—in fact, the whole body thoroughly energized.

"It must be remembered that this represents the sum total of exercise for one day. Now, if one does housework, walks to and from the office, climbs stairs or engages in any other line of work calling into use various muscles of the body—this work must be subtracted from the six-mile walk. This walk is suggested as representing an agreeable form of exercise.

"Walking on a level surface at the rate of three miles an hour represents an amount of physical work equal to lifting one-twentieth of the body weight through the distance walked; that is, a man weighing 150 pounds walking six miles has done physical work equivalent to transporting seven and one-half pounds over the distance walked—six miles.

"Stair climbing can be made to serve the place of mountain climbing. In order to perform the exercise of lifting 150 tons one foot high (the daily required exercise for the average healthy person—equivalent to walking six miles), it would be necessary to go up and down an ordinary flight of stairs 150 times during the day.

"A good form of indoor exercise is 'running in place'—such as taught at the gym-

nasium. 'Heel raising' is another good form of exercise. Rising on the toes (raising heel two inches each time) fifteen hundred times is equal to walking one mile, or (in case of person weighing 200 pounds) lifting twenty-five tons one foot high.

"Some hearty individuals when threatened with a cold are able to abort it by taking a long walk in the open air. This is a good idea, provided there is no fever and the cold is taken early. In the case of weakened or only moderately strong persons, and where the cold has had a good start, it would certainly be unwise to attempt to break it up by such measures."

Coach Stagg Says "Walk More, Ride Less"

ALONZO STAGG, professor and director of departments of physical culture and athletics at the University of Chicago, approves of the statement made by the public health service and by Dr. Sadler. As he puts it, "Walk more and ride less. Frown on the auto car no less than the street car when you have a chance to walk. Walking is decidedly good; it is the best general exercise. It gives movements to all the parts of the body except the arms. If you hold yourself straight you give plenty of play to the muscles of the back. The propelling movement gives play to the abdominal and leg muscles. If you swing the arms with vigor you give play to the muscles of the arm, the superficial muscles of the thorax and the intercostal muscles.

"By inhaling properly you put plenty of fresh air into the lungs to drive out the impure air, and develop the chest. The muscles of the diaphragm are given their share of exercise and grow strong. The average person should find his even gain in walking and try to keep it. A certain amount of running is good, because it contracts the abdominal muscles, develops the muscles of the legs and brings the poisonous secretions to the surface. For this reason it is a good form of exercise for the man or woman wanting to reduce.

"Young children should do their share of walking and running every day. These are their chief exercises and they develop the muscles of the arms and legs as well as those of the chest. As they grow older they commence to have their games and their indoor sports. If they go in for baseball and football, tennis, golf and swimming they need to walk and run less.

"Though they do all this they should be made to walk to and from school. Under no circumstances should they be allowed to use an auto car or street car instead of their two legs. It is a painful sight these days to see the children of the rich riding to and from school in auto cars and the children of the middle classes in street cars. Only reason why golf is such a splendid exercise is it forces men and women to walk

over a great area without any conscious effort. If you can play eighteen holes of golf and feel refreshed you ought to get the same pleasure and recreation from a five-mile walk.

"Walking is a splendid exercise for old people, because it keeps the blood quickened and the muscles relaxed without putting any special strain on the vital organs of the body. You will get benefit from walking at all times.

"The early morning is a very good time to walk, because it stimulates the body. It makes you wide awake and creates a feeling of hunger. Walking in the evening is also good if done in moderation, because it relaxes and refreshes the tired muscles and the contracted parts of the body. If you cannot get up enough enthusiasm to do your share of walking alone join a walking club. Others will teach you to get pleasure from walking if you cannot learn this alone.

"If you have ever visited the foremost sanitariums and hospitals in this country and Europe you have found out that physicians are making more and more use of exercise, fresh air and water. When it

comes to the treating of lung diseases and nervous troubles they use fresh air and exercise more than anything else. A part of

the treatment is to open in the open, to walk and in the open. Take a hint from these patients and keep well by walking.

YOUR Costume Has Much to Do With Pleasant Walking. Make Yourself Comfortable First, Then Strike Out.

How to Walk Correctly

TO GET the most from walking, you should learn to walk correctly. Be sure to hold your chest and head high. Keep your arms to your side or let them swing modestly.

You should have an energized carriage and the right way to get it is to get your movement from the hips. Walk with your legs, not by a swing or swaying of the whole body.

Step into the length and do not turn the knees out so much. See how smoothly you can glide along and take natural deep breaths as you move. This will give you the feeling that you are being wafted through space instead of laboriously treading on hard earth.

Tip the upper part of your body slightly forward to partly cover your feet. Try to forget your feet and create a desire to attract attention to your head instead.

Strike down with the heel, but let the weight slip to the outer and fore part of the foot and this will break the jar on the sole of the foot and lessen the strain on the arch.

If you are not a walking enthusiast, begin your regime gradually. Start to cover a mile, then two and gradually work up to five or six. Any man or woman should be able to walk five miles and even six or eight without feeling any bad effects.

Dr. William S. Sadler Advocate of Walking

DR. WILLIAM S. SADLER, one of America's leading nerve specialists, is a firm believer in walking, and plenty of it. He says:

"Walking is a great aid in the management of nervousness. It improves the circulation, not to mention the digestion. It helps the neurotic to sweep away his mental cobwebs. I have found walking especially helpful in case it can be carried on in groups—in congenial company, but in the lesser forms of neurosis even the lone cross-country walk is found diverting. It can be indulged in in the spirit of James Whitcomb Riley's 'A Country Pathway':

I come upon it suddenly, alone—

A little pathway winding in the woods
That fringes the roadside, and with dreams
My own

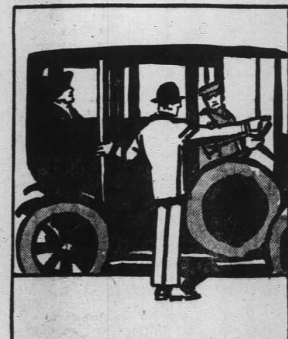
I scander as it leads

Full victoriously along the slender way,
Through summer sun of frolicked shade
and shine,

I take the path that leads me as it may—
Its every choice is mine.

And though it needs must lure me mile on mile

Out of the public highway, still I go.
My thoughts, for in advance in Indian file,
Allure me even so.



"The Daily Ride to and From Work May in Many Cases Be Changed, With Profit, to a Daily Walk. There Are Few Men and Women Who Are Leaving Home in the Morning for the Office Who Could Not Do Twenty to Forty City Blocks With the Utmost Ease."

Why Uncle Sam Pays \$157,325,160 in Pensions

THERE is no country which carries so large a pension list in proportion to the size of its army as the United States. The pension system was started early in the life of our nation and was enlarged tremendously by the civil war and the late Spanish-American war.

In the year 1866, immediately following the close of the civil war, the appropriation by Congress for the payment of pensions amounted to a little more than \$15,000,000. In 1911, or forty-five years later, the amount paid out on account was \$157,325,160. Annual pension payments on account of the civil war have increased ten fold fifty years after the close of the war and continue on an ascending scale. Since the close of the war in 1865 pension payments on account of service in that war aggregate upward of \$4,000,000,000.

When pensions were first provided for in this country they were supposed to

reach the real veterans who were disabled through wounds or disease. As years went by the resourcefulness of the pension list was increased to include the deserter, so long as he did not leave his command while in the presence of the enemy.

The short Spanish-American war swelled our pension list greatly. The report of the commissioner of pensions shows that between July, 1891, and June 13, 1900, invalid pensions were allowed under the general law to 566,255 volunteers, and under the act of June 27, 1890, to 451,531, a total of 1,017,786. During the period from July 1, 1901, to Jan. 1, 1904, pensions were allowed to 30,299 regulars, including the wounded and invalided men of more than thirty years of almost constant Indian warfare.

To make the comparison intelligible, the total number of volunteers who enlisted in the civil war, reduced to a basis of three years' service, is 2,324,516 men. The total number of men on the rolls of

the regular army, during the whole period from 1861 to 1901 is 577,000, including re-enlistments.

Up to June 30, 1900, 1,007,786 volunteers out of 2,324,516 were in receipt of pensions, while only 30,299 regulars out of 577,000 were recipients of such bounty. This shows that the regulars have been singularly free from pension seeking, and the volunteers have not.

The increase of expenses for short-term volunteers arises not only from pensions but from waste and injury of public property. Washington observed such conditions at the very beginning of the revolutionary war, when he wrote from Harlem Heights on Sept. 24, 1776, the following:

"It becomes evident to me that as this contest is not likely to be the work of a day, as the war must be carried on systematically, and to do it you must have good officers, there are no possible means to obtain them but by establishing your army upon a permanent footing, and giving your officers good pay."

**TOT DROWNS IN SPRING
AS FATHER TAKES NAP**



Terminal Section Growth One of Atlanta's Marvels

*** DEVELOPMENT NOT "A BUBBLE OR A DREAM"

In the transformation of a mountain wilderness into a metropolis, when the rugged peak of the Piedmont became the great city of Atlanta, many magic-like changes took place, and from time to time sections of the city that were obscure and little known suddenly became either live business centers or beautiful home parks.

But in all this wonderful development, there has probably been none that has equaled the marvelous changes that have taken place in what is known as the "Terminal Section."

By the "Terminal Section" is meant that part of the city adjacent to the new Terminal Station. In it can be included the business section along the following streets:

West Mitchell from Broad street to Madison avenue; Broad street from West Hunter to West Mitchell; West Hunter from Broad street to Madison avenue; Madison avenue from West Hunter to Peters street; Nelson street from Madison avenue to Forsyth street; Forsyth street from West Hunter to Peters street.

Home Sites of Pioneers.

Many years ago this section was occupied by some of the homes of pioneers. The two blocks bounded by Madison avenue, Peters, Forsyth and Nelson streets and by Nelson, Madison avenue, Forsyth and Mitchell streets were once the site of the old Inman home. It was the extension of Nelson street through this property and the erection of many fine stores by the late Sam M. Inman that did more than any other factor to develop the "Terminal Section."

Of course, it was the building of the Terminal Station that brought about the wonderful change in that part of the city. No sooner had it become known that the new Terminal Station was to be built on its present site than real estate on surrounding blocks jumped up in value. A few of the wise ones had secured options and some well authenticated stories have been told about small fortunes having been made.

Before Developments Began.

Before the Terminal Station was built Madison avenue was known as Thompson street and it was scarcely more than a back alley filled with old shacks and inhabited by worthless whites and negroes. Alabama street from Forsyth to Madison avenue was not much better. Forsyth street between Hunter and Mitchell was not considered in the business class. Mitchell between Broad and Madison avenue was occupied by cheap stores and shoddy lodging houses. There was no Nelson street between Madison avenue and Forsyth street.

The entire section was outside of the business district and real estate values were as low as anywhere in the city.

Then came the wonderful change. The Terminal Station was built. Immediately the old structures in that section were torn down and the erection of large buildings was begun.

Now, where there had been old shacks and vacant lots, there are some of the finest business houses in the city, including retail and wholesale houses, hotels and manufactories.

The business center of Atlanta was moved westward when an almost deserted area was transformed into a stirring, moving and bustling mart of busy business men.

Not Even Fires Could Stop It.

Not even a great conflagration could stop the remarkable development. One of the most disastrous fires that ever occurred in Atlanta swept over

Striking Terminal Section Scene



Photograph of West Mitchell street and Madison avenue, taken from "Terminal plaza." Photo by Francis M. Price.

The Terminal Section a few years ago and many of the finest buildings were reduced to smoldering ruins; but not for long did the wreck remain, for immediately the debris was cleared away and new buildings, even more costly than the others, were erected.

That was like Atlanta, it was pointed out—always rising higher when the torch tried to work a ruin—as was the case when Sherman's army became a little too careless with fire back in the sixties. On the city's seal is the Phoenix rising from the ashes, and when the fire came into the Terminal Section once more did the city rise like the Phoenix.

Nothing could have emphasized more the permanent development of that part of the city than did that fire.

It has been estimated at the city tax office that within the past fifteen years real estate in the Terminal Section has increased about 800 per cent. That means that a piece of property which was worth \$1,000 fifteen years ago is worth today \$1,000,000. Looks a little like an Aladdin and his wonderful lamp proposition, doesn't it? But it is nevertheless true. Can any other city in the south show such a wonderful development of any part of its territory?

Many Leading Business Houses.

Take any one of the streets in that section, Forsyth, Mitchell, Madison, Nelson, Broad or Hunter, and you will find there some of the leading business houses of Atlanta. That men with an eye to business should locate there is ample proof that an almost deserted section of Atlanta has become a business center. And these merchants and business men are prospering. They are where they can command a good trade and they are taking advantage of it.

The railroads, knowing what a change was to be made of the Terminal Section, were quick to improve their terminal facilities and have erected large and up-to-date freight depots.

It is a wonderful story that the Terminal Section tells of a growing city's prosperity, and the best of it is that it is not a "bubble or a dream," but a great reality that redounds to the credit and glory of the Gate City of the South.

TERMINAL SECTION TRADE IS GROWING

Now Has Ninety-Three
Mercantile Establishments,
Eight Hotels, Six Manu-
factories and Three Cafes.

Ninety-three mercantile establishments, eight hotels, six manufactories and three cafes.

That is the business showing today of a section of Atlanta that only a few years ago had shacks and shanties and unpaved streets. That section is the Terminal district.

If that isn't development, then there is no such word in the business vocabulary of mercantile section.

Take West Mitchell from Broad street to Madison avenue. Along that thoroughfare for the two blocks you will find its mercantile establishments, three hotels, two cafes and a ready count.

On Madison avenue, from West Hunter to Peters street, there are four hotels, ten mercantile houses, one cafe, two freight depots and one of the largest bakeries and candy manufactories in the south.

Business in Terminal Section.
On Nelson street on the block from

WALTER J. WOOD



General manager of the Rhodes-Wood Furniture company, and one of the best known furniture men in the southern states.

Forsyth street to Madison avenue there are four of the leading wholesale concerns in the city.

On Broad street between Mitchell and Hunter streets there are 14 mercantile houses.

On Forsyth street between West Hunter and Nelson streets there are 16 mercantile establishments, one hotel and a social club.

All of this in a section of the city that was fifteen years ago hardly on the municipal map.

In this section you can find every branch of trade. It is a business district to itself and one can do a day's shopping and buy everything wanted without leaving its confines.

What speaks well for the Terminal section in a business way is the fact that it contains no cheap or shoddy stores.

For over forty years there stood on West Mitchell street, near Thompson street, now Madison avenue, a two-story frame house, said to have been just after the war the home of an Atlanta pioneer. From 1855 to 1895 it was used as a boarding house. Then it fell into disrepair and became a very cheap lodging house. When the Terminal revolution took place a brick store was built adjacent to the old lodging house and one day the excavations caused the house to totter and tumble.

The scene was typical.

The scene was typical of what has taken place on all the streets in the Terminal section. Old ramshackle houses were made to tumble to give place to modern and up-to-date stores and hotels.

And what is more, the improvements in that section are not at a standstill; but developments continue. Trade continues to improve and traffic increases.

What is to be the future of this part of Atlanta no one can say, but it seems certain that it will keep on improving and growing. It seems destined to always be a place among the prosperous sections of Atlanta.

JOHN DEERE
REGISTERED IN U.S. PATENT OFFICE

MOLINE, ILL.
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY
MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

In the Heart of the Terminal District
58-68 NELSON STREET

**Agricultural Implements
Wagons and Vehicles**

Fifty-Two
Colleges in
Eighteen States

DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGES

ATLANTA, GA.
Cor. Mitchell and Forsyth Sts.

Which Would You Rather Do?

Go to school and confine yourself to dry text-books learning, thereby limiting your education not only to theory, but to limited book knowledge?

OR, attend DRAUGHON'S, which is more like taking a trip through some of the largest and most modern business offices, to secure your business and shorthand education? It is not like going to school at all—more like sitting alongside of the business man's desk—learning his methods—getting the benefit of his keen insight into the very business transactions he has to contend with every day.

This is one of the many advantages of pursuing a course at DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE. Can you imagine anything more practical? Do you appreciate the full meaning of learning shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, banking, commercial law, penmanship, etc., in such a business-like manner?

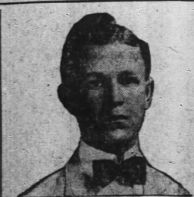
This practical and personal instruction is the primary reason why Draughon graduates secure better positions and command larger salaries than graduates of other schools. This is why a beaten path leads to the College door.

It Is a Fact

That there are two classes of business colleges in the south—DRAUGHON'S and others; you have your choice.

That Draughon's Practical Business College stands supreme, above, before, beyond any other business college in America. It is the very acme of business training efficiency.

That to do life's work the best, you need the DRAUGHON TRAINING—no price is too high to pay for it—no price can compensate for the lack of it—the opportunity is yours—DECIDE TODAY.



Mr. Nicholson says:
When Mr. Nicholson decided to give his son a business education, he made a thorough investigation of the different business colleges, and it is a source of great satisfaction to see now that he selected Draughon's, in preference to all others. After six months' study in bookkeeping and shorthand combined, I accepted a position as stenographer with the Georgia-Atlantic Company, Atlanta, one of the largest business concerns in the South. I know, I am giving entire satisfaction.



HOME OF DRAUGHON'S COLLEGE, ATLANTA, GA.

Where Draughon Graduates Are Employed

GO TO THE BANKS, and you will find that DRAUGHON graduates are their cashiers.

GO TO THE FACTORIES, and you will find that DRAUGHON graduates are their accountants.

GO TO THE WHOLESALE HOUSES, and you will find that DRAUGHON graduates are their managers.

GO TO THE RAILWAY OFFICES, and you will find that DRAUGHON graduates are their chief clerks or officials.

GO TO "UNCLE SAM," and you will find that DRAUGHON graduates are his most trusted servants.

GO WHEREVER BUSINESS requires the most efficient office help, and there you will find DRAUGHON graduates.

THE AGGREGATE annual income of the graduates of DRAUGHON'S great chain of Colleges, at an estimated average salary of \$75 a month, is ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY MILLION DOLLARS.

Send the names and addresses of five or more young people likely to become interested in a business education and receive Senator Bob Taylor's Love Letters to the Public—Free!

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA COURT SQUARE

25 Years
Successful
Operation

Opportunity

The door of OPPORTUNITY swings both ways. One side is labeled "Push," the other, "Pull." Whether you enter from the "Push" side or from the "Pull" side, and whether you work on the farm, in the shop, or in business, you will, every day, need BUSINESS TRAINING. That's what the Draughon Training is—BUSINESS TRAINING.

How He Built a Fortune

One of the most successful men of America, when asked as to the chief thing to which he attributed his success, replied: "I built my fortune on the dial of my watch. Seconds became pennies; minutes became dimes; hours became dollars. I never PROCRASTINATED; I never waited for other people to get ahead of me. I don't know that there is any particular rule or law of success, but I'm pretty sure that one of the foundation principles is, 'DO IT NOW.'"

Shakespeare Says:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Will you launch your boat on the swell of that tide and be carried forward with it, or will you wait until it has passed and be swamped in the undertow?

You should be receiving a salary of from \$800 to \$1,000 one year from this date, and two years from now you should be drawing a salary of from \$1,000 to \$2,000. Make a note of this assertion. Two years from now pass judgment on yourself, but don't plead the excuse, "I didn't know."

You can, under our direction, begin a plan of action which will absolutely force the business world to deliver to you One Thousand Dollars or more each year in return for your services. Will you begin that plan of action today by purchasing a scholarship in DRAUGHON'S—America's greatest business schools?

Miss Pearl Brown says:

"When I decided to take a business course, I was at a loss to know where to enroll, but on investigating, I readily decided on Draughon's. On the completion of my course the college secured me a position as stenographer with the National Life Association, Atlanta, at an attractive salary, and I have since then made secretary and treasurer. I give Draughon's College with its thorough system and able instruction, credit for my success."



\$50 Life **SCHOLARSHIP** For **\$40**

Send Check or Postoffice Money Order for Scholarship

Enter Any Time

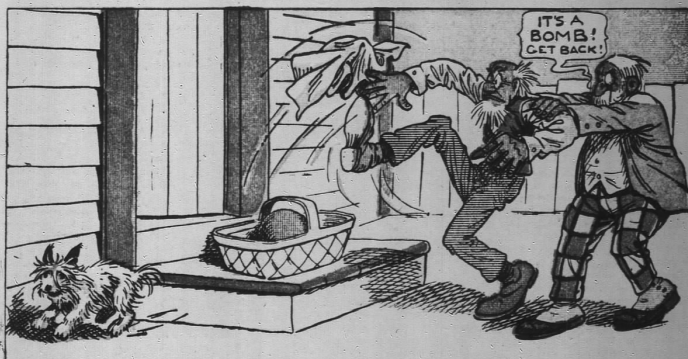
Insured by More Bankers Than All Other Business Colleges in the South Combined. Catalogue FREE

DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Montgomery, Ala., Court Square
Atlanta, Ga., Cor. Mitchell and Forsyth Sts.

COMIC SECTION



HANK AND HIS ANIMAL FRIENDS By Walt McDougall



Terminal Section Has Had Most Interesting History

There stands on an elevated site, just west of the railroads and near the Terminal station, the old Collier home, of colonial style and built before the war.

On the front porch of the old home there sat for many days John W. Collier, one of the foremost among the pioneers of Atlanta. From that porch he viewed many changes in what is now the Terminal section of Atlanta. He marveled then at what was going on, but if he lived today he would marvel more. He would see the Terminal station, new freight depots and long rows of fine buildings, where, in his time, were only cottages or open fields.

The development of the Terminal

section recalls other changes that have taken place in and around Atlanta, and brings up reminiscences of which the oldtimers have spoken.

Here is what John Thrasher, one of the oldest of the pioneers, had to say:

Atlanta in 1838

"When I arrived in this place in 1838 the country was entirely covered by forests. There was but one house here at that time, and that stood where the old postoffice was formerly located. It was built of logs and was occupied by an old woman and her daughter. I found also a man by the name of Thurman, living nearby. I went to work and built a small store. First one moved in from the country and then another, until we thought we had a right smart little town. The people around here were very poor. There were a great many of the women who had no shoes at all. We had dirt floors in our homes.

As the place grew up the present Whitehall street was the place for drinking and fighting. I sold out and went to Griffin, but returned in 1841 and went into business on Marietta street. At that time Jonathan Norcross had a horse sawmill which was regarded as a curiosity, and people came for many miles just to look at it.

The first event of importance was the attempt to incorporate the town. A charter was procured, but some of us objected to the laws that were spoken of. I paid a lawyer \$50 to bust up the whole thing, and we went along without a charter. In 1844 we got together, had the town incorporated and named it Mariettaville.

A Lot in Terminal Section.

Now here comes a bit of history about a lot in the present Terminal section of the city.

At one time, stated Mr. Thrasher, "while I was absent from the town, my brother-in-law bought a piece of land 30 feet long, running back 200 feet, between Mitchell and Hunter streets, next to Jones building, for \$60. I was very much provoked when I heard of it, for I had previously refused to give it an acre for the same land, and he had given it the rate of 12 a foot for it. A little while after that he sold the same land for \$35, and I told him the fools were not all dead yet, and never to buy another piece of property in Atlanta by the foot.

The place of property referred to by Mr. Thrasher is now worth \$25,000. Mr. Thrasher mentioned that the lot on which is located the Kimball house once sold at auction for \$100.

Here is what L. C. Holcombe, another old pioneer, had to say:

In the year 1844 I was in Atlanta, then Mariettaville, and found only a few small houses on Decatur street, opposite the site of the Kimball house, two or three on Kille's corner (Five Points), and a few scattering shanties at other points. There were no railroads at that time.

254 People in 1847.

"In 1847, on the 4th day of May, the population of Atlanta was 254. The grounds on which stand the depot of the state road was covered with a forest of sturdy oaks. In the midst of the forest was a marsh where grew cane and reeds. Cows often mired up in the marsh. The place has been filled up, for it was 30 feet lower than at present. There were but two houses on Alabama street.

In this connection, while speaking of the Terminal district, it might be interesting to tell how the streets in that section were named.

Broad street was so named because it was at that time the widest street in the city.

Forsyth street was named for William Forsyth, a pioneer citizen.

Hunter street was named after a pioneer citizen.

Madison avenue was named for

Corner South Broad and West Hunter

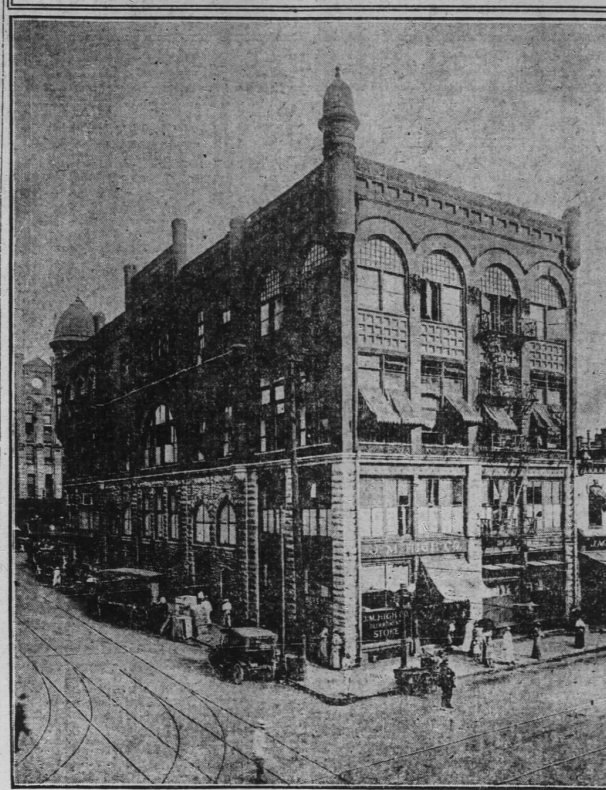


Photo by Francis K. Price.

Photo Shows the J. M. High Company Great Department Store.

President Madison, when Thompson street had disgraced the honored name.

Hookworm Campaign to End.

Austin, Texas, June 26.—It was announced here today that the hookworm campaign which the Rockefeller Com-

mission has carried on in Texas for three years will end June 30 because of lack of appropriations by the state. A number of counties have given the commission financial help.

NICOLSON TO SERVE IN PARIS HOSPITAL

Has Been Chosen for Intern Service in the American Hospital.

William Perrin Nicolson, Jr., well-known young Atlanta man, who is in his fourth year at Columbia university, called from New York Saturday for Bordeaux, France, and will later go to Paris, according to a telegram received by his father, Dr. William Perrin Nicolson.

Mr. Nicolson was recently chosen

for intern service in the American military hospital, at Paris. This institution is said to be doing a great work for wounded soldiers, and many American physicians are now seeing service there.

When the war began last summer Mr. Nicolson was in Germany pursuing special studies, and he is not unfamiliar with the service he will enter. He will be in Paris until October, and if conditions warrant, will remain until Christmas.

HARNESS BARGAINS

Special Prices on Home-made SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, ETC.

D. MORGAN
114 South Forsyth Street.

Manufacturers Outlet Sale

Our buyers have just returned from the Eastern Market. The manufacturers with whom we deal have sent on to us the balance of this season's merchandise, consisting of Dry Goods, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Skirts, Millinery, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings, Mittens, Kid gloves, Rompers; in fact, everything in the dry goods and ready-to-wear line, with instructions to sell regardless of cost of manufacturing same.

Special Millinery Offer

Tomorrow, Give-Away Day

\$2.00 to \$5.00 Shapes, all styles. Give-Away Price, tomorrow 25c

\$7.50 to \$15.00 Ladies' Trimmed Hats in all styles, tomorrow . . . \$1.98

J. B. DEPARTMENT STORE

28 WEST MITCHELL STREET.



THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME! THEY COME!

ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH OF CROWD AT ONE OF OUR SPECIAL SALES

No doubt you have seen throughout the columns of this paper the Give Away Day. Well, I announce this is Headquarters of that great event.

Never before in the history of this city have such heartrending prices been given. Profit is not considered at all—below cost almost entirely as a booster, is the password. Just to show how much cheaper you can buy in the Terminal District, and more especially at

Duffy's Department Store

Corner Mitchell and Forsyth Sts.

TRULY DUFFY

Read—Ponder—Come. Sale Begins Monday, 28th, and Continues One Week

Give Away Prices

98c Now buys a genuine gabardine Skirt. We have only fifty left. Come early for this article. Don't miss it. Just a give away price.

15c Now buys a beautiful Kimono. They have large flowing sleeves and are really worth 50 cents. Just a give away price.

Give Away Prices

39c Now buys for you an up-to-date Shirt Waist. They come in every color and white. Just a give away price.

69c Now buys for you a real voile blouse. They are beautifully embroidered and truly dollar value. Just a give away price.

Give Away Prices

25c Now buys for you a beautiful Hat, already trimmed, for girl or boy. They are things of beauty. Just a give away price.

\$1.00 Now buys for you a dress hat for lady with strictly ostrich pompons on same; worth double. Just a give away price.

Give Away Prices

49c Now buys a Linens Skirt. They come in all colors and very wide. Just a give away price.

98c Now buys a fine crepe cloth dress, all-over lace front, and in the new wide stripe. Just a give away price.

Give Away Prices

50c Now buys for you either a gown or combination made of soft nainsook beautifully trimmed. Just a give away price.

69c Now buys for you a Middy Blouse. Remember, they are truly the dollar kind. Just a give away price.

Give Away Prices

\$1.00 Now buys for you a genuine Panama Hat. Not many left. Come early. Such a bargain. Just a give away price.

69c Now buys for you a pair of silk gloves, double finger tips and elbow length. Worth double. Just a give away price.

Give Away Prices

\$3.98 Now buys for you a genuine Palm Beach Suit, Norfolk style. Things of beauty. Just a give away price.

\$2.98 Now buys for you a silk poplin dress, with shoulder straps, the sheered top kind. Don't miss this rare bargain. Just a give away price.

Give Away Prices

24c Now buys for you a superb embroidered white dress for your little girl. Just a give away price.

49c Now buys for you a beautiful colored dress, some for age 14 years. They are worth double. Just a give away price.

Give Away Prices

13c per yard now buys for you a beautiful tub silk; every new shade. Oh, what a sacrifice! Just a give away price.

19c Now buys for you a pair of all silk Stockings. See this wonderful offering. Just a give away price.

Give Away Prices

5c per yard now buys for you a beautiful dress gingham. They come in all leading patterns. Just a give-away price.

5c per yard now buys for you full yard-wide bleaching. Just as soft as can be. The 10c kind. Just a give-away price.

Give Away Prices

5c per yard now buys for you a beautiful white waisting. Truly worth 15c. Limit 10 yards. Just a give-away price.

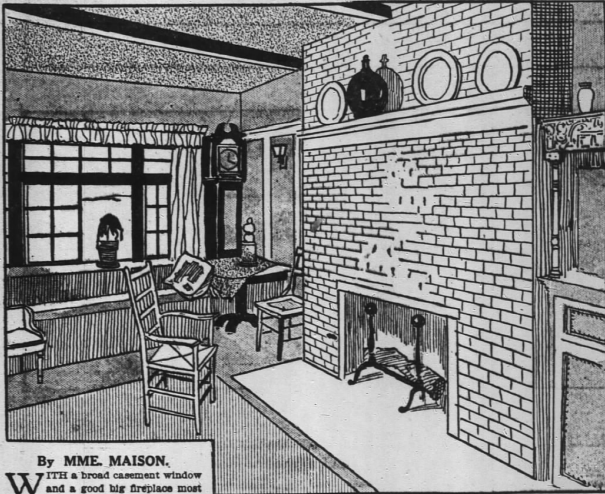
5c per yard now buys for you a beautiful dress linen full yard-wide; not much of this; come early. Just a give-away price.

WISE PEOPLE TRADE AT DUFFY'S---ARE YOU ONE OF THEM?

The Housekeeper's Council Table

A Page of Practical Talks On the Home,
Conducted by Dorothy Dolan

Using a Broad Casement and a Big Fireplace to Add Cheer and Comfort to the Entire House



By MME. MAISON.

WHILE a broad casement window and a good big fireplace most any room may be made attractive and comfortable. It is now quite the thing to combine the use of two rooms into one big one, like a living and dining room, a hall and living room, etc.

This may be a very happy combination if care is taken in selecting the furniture so that all appearance of overcrowding is avoided. The wall may be paneled with stripes of molding which is used as a picture molding, allowing a drop in the ceiling if the walls are nine feet in height. Have the fireplace extend to the ceiling with a rather high mantel shelf of wood. Beams if not too many or too heavy for the size of the room are good in this type of room.

If the size of the room is from 20 by 16 feet two beams will be sufficient. Stain the same as the woodwork. A few old pieces of pewter or rare old china plates may stand on the mantel and a grandfather's clock will be perfectly at home in the corner near by, with a table at the end of the window seat built under the casement window and ample enough to permit of a tufted cushion and pillows so it may be used as a couch to rest one's weary self when so inclined.

I remember a dear old lady once saying: "It is so handy to have a place where one can lay down and not spoil the bed," so an essential in a living-room is some such place, and I always advocate pillows and cushions to be made of washable fabric.

A valance and side draperies are all that is necessary at the windows if the

view outside is a lovely one and no neighbors near enough to make close screening a necessity. It is a delight to frame our outdoor pictures by windows as free from curtains as possible, especially in the summer time.

A rush-bottomed, high-backed chair may invite one to the friends, which may have black andirons if brass are too expensive. In fact, if the bricks used are dark red, I rather like the black fire tongs best.

A Combination Living and Dining Room.

Please advise me in regard to furnishings for a small dining-room to be used as a sitting-room. Would a rug, chairs, dining table, buffet and refrigerator be appropriate or too much?

R.—All the articles mentioned are quite necessary in a combination sitting-room and dining-room except the refrigerator. You will have to place that in the kitchen or in a place specially built for it where it may be filled from the outside.

Naipkins to Match.

I have come to you again for advice. This time I have a lunch cloth, round, forty-eight inches, the size of my table; then it has heavy hand-made lace about seven inches wide around it. This hangs down just from the edge of the table. I am going to put a large initial on it. How large shall I make it? I have plenty left for luncheon napkins. How can I finish them to match the lunch cloth?

M.—Usually it is only after a man or woman is grown and considers the social relations of life somewhat more seriously that he commences to acknowledge to himself that, however devoted he is to his mother, he can never do enough for her. Now if most men realize this important truth, certainly women do, and it is only natural that they should want to give expression to this feeling by love and plenty of attention.

If a man really loves his wife he should be fond of her people, especially of her mother. When this feeling is not natural he should try and cultivate it. He should realize it is very hard to give up loving the one you have clung to in affection from the day you were born. Should he for some real or supposedly real reason not be able to have a genuine feeling of affection for his mother-in-law, he should not foolishly interfere between wife and daughter or do anything that might shake this loyal and natural bond of love.

He should go further and realize that it is his duty to be considerate. As children we are not conscious of the sacrifices and responsibilities that come to the average good and loving

I thought of scalloping the edge and putting a small initial in the corner. Would that be all right, or can you think of a prettier way? How large will the napkins be? A Reader.

You may use a letter four or five inches high on the cloth. Use the same style of letter on the napkins, only smaller. You may make them twenty-two, twenty, eighteen or sixteen inches square and finish with a narrow edge of chum lace or the scalloping. Both ways are equally good.

A Long Vacation for Mother Without Leaving Her Own Home



By DOROTHY DOLAN.

PERHAPS you have never stopped to consider your greatest asset as a housekeeper. Since this question is being so forcibly pressed you doubtless will either say that good cooking or skill in other lines associated with housekeeping is your greatest asset. Since you are a capable and conscientious housekeeper it is only natural for you to feel that way.

The truth of the matter is that your health is your chief asset and should be your chief consideration. You are the center of your home and everything that goes on in your home gravitates about you. Your housekeeping has run so smoothly through the winter, there has been so much sunshine and so little unhappiness within the quarters of those walls, that neither your husband nor children begin to realize how much planning and thinking it has taken to keep the wheels of the machine running so easily and smoothly.

You yourself have been so busy supplying their material and social needs that you rarely realize how much energy you have expended in that direction. It is only since the fine summer weather has made its appearance that you feel tired, and that you are working with your nerves instead of with your muscles.

If you are to continue of service to your family and friends you must take this tired feeling and add to it a word of warning. Experience, courage and brain are only a part. Good health and steady nerves must be there if you are to continue in even measure day after day.

You are surprised to discover that

Your Sunday Menu

BREAKFAST.
Fresh Strawberries and Cream.
A Wheat Breakfast Food.
Bread and Butter.
Tea, Coffee or Milk.

DINNER.
Halved Grapefruit.
Spring Lamb and Mint Sauce.
Rice Croquettes with Cheese. Carrots.
Cabbage Salad.
Chocolate Pudding.
Small Coffee.

SUPPER.
Creamed Chicken.
Hot Asparagus on Toast. Fruit Salad.
Strawberry Sherbet. Small Cakes.
Toasted Crackers and Cheese.

Cabbage Salad.—Take half a head of cabbage, shred very fine and plunge into cold water until crisp. Drain well and put in a bowl. Make a good salad dressing of half cup of cream. Add a tablespoonful sugar and one teaspoonful salt. If you like a sour flavor, put in a teaspoonful of vinegar.

Rice Croquettes With Cheese Sauce.—Boil a cupful of rice in two and a half cups of milk. If not tender, add more milk. Season with two table-spoonsful of butter, a pinch of salt, a dash of paprika and mix with two beaten egg yolks and chill. When cold and stiffened mold into cones, balls or cylinder forms. Dip in crumbs, then in egg whites and in crumbs again.

Carrots.—Peel and cut in rounds, in cubes or long strips. Cook in boiling salted water until tender. Serve with cream sauce or toss the carrots in the following mixture: Pour two cups of the cut carrots take one tablespoonful sugar, lemon juice, a little salt and a pinch of nutmeg. The mixture is absorbed. Carrots and peas served together are appetizing.

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How to Make a Wooden Wedding Much More Interesting Than Its Commonplace Name Would Indicate



By DAME CURTSEY.

THE seventh wedding anniversary is celebrated by the wooden wedding, and it can be made a much more enjoyable affair than the name indicates. For the table centerpiece have a large cake; if it is placed on a fern-decorated box to raise it up the effect will be more pleasing. On the top put a doll dressed as "Little Bo-Peep" and a lot of tiny woolly sheep, which may be purchased for a penny apiece at a toy shop. At each place, or as souvenirs for the guests, have a little sheep with a bell on a ribbon around the neck.

For amusement prepare a number of cards about seven by five inches in size; have needles and various colored worsteds ready. Tell the guests to prick any design they wish in the card and then work it with the wool after the kindergarten method. Allow a half hour for this and then collect the finished creations and pin them up to be judged after the artists have signed their names. Award a prize for the best and poorest. After the refreshments pass a huge ball of yarn to a person whom you know to be a good story teller and request him or her to spin a yarn as the ball is unwound

until a package is reached; then that person appropriates the "find," passes the ball to the next person, who continues the story where it was left off until he, too, is stopped by an obstacle in the ball. There are any number of small favors that may be used in making this ball.

They mention pies may form a feature of this entertainment, as they are suggestive of "wood." Any of the essays by Charles or Mary Lamb would be suitable for prizes; also a drawing or a framed sketch of the ever adorable "Mary" and her immortal " Lamb."

Novel Shower Scheme.

This is a pretty way to present the gifts to a bride at a shower if the articles are small, like hosiery or handkerchiefs. Make a Jack Horner pie in the colors the hostess wishes to have and when dessert time comes (if the occasion is a luncheon) ask each guest to pull her ribbon, and as the package is forthcoming each one has some excuse to find like "This piece of pie is too large. Please hand it to Miss B—" (the honored guest). "My piece is very much too small. Just pass it to Miss B—." This makes loads of fun and opening the parcels adds zest to the occasion. It is well to have an appropriate sentiment written on the donor's card to be read aloud. Handkerchiefs and stockings may be rolled and concealed in tissue paper with fringed ends and so look like the snapping miter favors so popular at all social functions, the ribbons tied around each one and all put within the pie.

I have been a reader of your department in the paper every Sunday, so I

attention. Now the time is at hand when you should enjoy all the rest and other special articles you like. How peaceful and sweet is the movement of the hammock and the freshness of those breezes as you read on and on, so on to find yourself in the land of dreams.

If you jump up with a start, almost angry because you have taken several hours of rest, you may enjoy an extra bit of nourishment. Let this be a tumbler of milk and a couple of biscuits. When you tire of this diet alternate it with a plate of fresh fruit.

How splendid by way of variety to sit down at the table with the children feeling that you have not done one thing to put the house in apple-pie order now to prepare the luncheon. To make the most of this holiday you will want dainty summer dishes instead of those wholesome, nourishing and

which you have been planning and preparing all winter and spring.

While you are resting and taking life easy you will enjoy a number of cheese dishes, such as cheese pudding, cauliflower and cheese, cheese toast and cheese omelet. Though you have had your quota of salads all winter you still want them, especially when they are made up of a number of luscious fruits, and such vegetables as tomatoes, asparagus and others that have been extremely scarce all winter. You never enjoyed ice cream and cake so much in your life. You are wiser than the youngest of your children when it comes to the enjoying of these goodies! The flavor comes in the knowledge that these desserts have been prepared for you. You have not had a hand in their making as you have been doing.

until a package is reached; then that person appropriates the "find," passes the ball to the next person, who continues the story where it was left off until he, too, is stopped by an obstacle in the ball. There are any number of small favors that may be used in making this ball.

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If you are a real athletic girl, as you should be, you will have the desire to take more exercise. I should either recommend tennis or golf. Both are pleasurable and healthy provided they are done in moderation. Tennis is somewhat more energetic, and it is especially good if you desire to reduce in weight. On the other hand, golf is easy and good exercise. It makes for grace and strength both.

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Vivian's Heart Chats

THE other day one of our council friends said in a letter: "I am very much worried about the feeling my husband has for my mother. He is jealous of our affection. He accuses me of giving my mother more thought and love than him. I blame him the more, because he knew that I am an only child and I have been all in all to my mother ever since I lost my father. I am so exasperated at times by my husband's folly that I want to leave him and go back to mother."

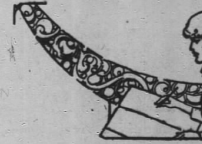
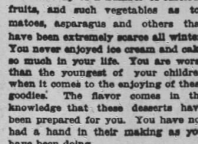
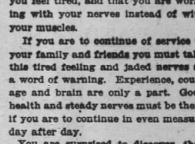
I should pass this question, merely answering the young woman, had not a number of such cases come to my notice. It is the height of folly for any man or woman to be jealous of the other's affection for his or her family. If they are normal-thinking men and women they will understand that it is far more natural for us to care for our own flesh and blood than to be indifferent about them. This is especially true where a mother is concerned.

As children we are not conscious of the sacrifices and responsibilities that come to the average good and loving

mother. Usually it is only after a man or woman is grown and considers the social relations of life somewhat more seriously that he commences to acknowledge to himself that, however devoted he is to his mother, he can never do enough for her. Now if most men realize this important truth, certainly women do, and it is only natural that they should want to give expression to this feeling by love and plenty of attention.

If a man really loves his wife he should be fond of her people, especially of her mother. When this feeling is not natural he should try and cultivate it. He should realize it is very hard to give up loving the one you have clung to in affection from the day you were born. Should he for some real or supposedly real reason not be able to have a genuine feeling of affection for his mother-in-law, he should not foolishly interfere between wife and daughter or do anything that might shake this loyal and natural bond of love.

He should go further and realize that it is his duty to be considerate.



H. A. BLONDHEIM CO.

SOUVENIRS



TOMORROW

46 W. MITCHELL ST.

\$1.00

Each Week

Will Buy Your Clothes

NOTHING DOWN SALE

At the

H. A. BLONDHEIM CO.

46 West Mitchell Street

WE WILL

GIVE AWAY

TO

HOUSEWIVES

Tomorrow, Monday, June 28

A Beautiful Crystal Glazed Tile

6 BY 6 INCHES

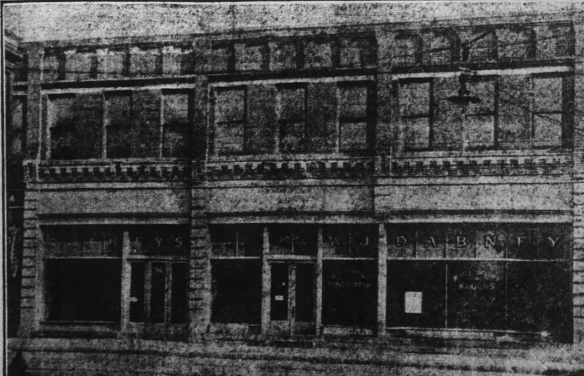
Suitable for Coffee Rests

We also offer you 10 per cent reduction on Electric or Gas lighting fixtures.

QUEEN MANTEL & TILE CO.

56 West Mitchell Street

A Leading Terminal District House



Home of the W.J. Dabney Implement Co.

96-98-100 South Forsyth St., near Mitchell.

Agricultural Implements, Farm Machinery Vehicles, Paige and Maxwell Automobiles—Everything but the Horse.

An Enterprising Store

BASS'

BIG BARGAINS

MILL-END SALE

MONDAY "GIVE AWAY DAY" AT BASS'

Bass Dry Goods Co., one of the most progressive of the Mitchell street stores.

Prof. Todd Successful Manager

Of Draughton's Business College

With its thousands of graduates holding responsible positions in various industrial and commercial institutions throughout the south, and with an ever increasing demand for the young men and women who complete their course of studies in Draughton's Practical Business College, in this city, this institution occupies an enviable position among the leading business institutions of the south.

For the past five years under the personal supervision of Professor H. R. Todd, himself a graduate many years ago from one of its branches, assisted by a corps of able instructors, themselves being specially trained in the work of training and fitting the young men and women of this section for the business duties of life.

The college is located at the corner of Mitchell and Forsyth streets, and has enrolled continuously a large number of students, practically every one of whom, as their courses of study are finished, is placed, through the aid of the institution, in good and lucrative positions.

Professor Todd is originally from South Carolina. For five years he was in charge of the Columbia branch of Draughton's chain of colleges, and also spent several years in Texas in the same work. He has proved himself not only a capable and successful manager of business colleges, but his several years of experience in literary schools has been a great aid to him in imparting knowledge to the students who have been under his direction in the Atlanta branch of this big chain of colleges.

Mr. Todd is prominent in the social as well as the business circles of this city, where he has made his home for



PROFESSOR H. R. TODD.

the past five years, and his permanent connection with the Atlanta college is an assurance to each student that they may feel confident of every possible assistance from him necessary to future success.

Monday Is Give-Away Day

At Mitchell Street Stores

"Give-Away" day, what can it mean? Inquiries have come from every direction the last week to The Constitution as to what it was and where it was to be. Well, the secret's out. Tomorrow is "Give-Away" day.

Merchants in the Terminal district have built up Mitchell street from a few small stores until at the present time it is lined from Whitehall to the Terminal station with large department stores and big retail establishments. These merchants have seen that there are many residents in Atlanta who do not realize to what extent they have benefited from the growth of this thoroughfare, and in this section they have decided upon tomorrow, Monday, June 28, as "Give-Away" day. Every merchant on the street will participate in the distribution. Souvenirs will be presented by many of the stores to all who call, others will offer merchandise at give away prices.

Anyhow, a big crowd is expected, and preparations made to accommodate all who can crowd into the stores.

In today's Constitution a portion of the paper is devoted to photographs of the district and information regarding the concerns located there. Advertisements telling of the many and varied bargains to be had tomorrow will also be found in this section.

Surely you are going to join the throngs who journey to West Mitchell street tomorrow, "Give-Away" day.

ROGERS, WHO KILLED HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW, GIVES HIMSELF UP

Valdosta, Ga., June 25.—(Special.)—Woody Rogers, who shot and killed his brother-in-law, Myer Rogers, the northern portion of this county, about six weeks ago, and who has been at liberty since then, surrendered to Deputy Sheriff Hodges here today.

Rogers came to the city and went to the office and got him, E. C. Wilcox, from where he telephoned the officers and get him.

Rogers married Myer's sister and the two families were living and farming together when the killing occurred.

GA. AGRICULTURISTS TO MEET AT MOULTRIE

Waycross, Ga., June 25.—(Special.)—The annual convention of the Georgia State Agricultural society will be held at Moultrie on the 11th and 12th of August. Judge John A. Cobb, of Americus, president is now securing speakers for the occasion.

The initial organization year of this society was in 1810. In 1848 it took on a new form of life and protected and conducted the first of a long series of state fairs at Stone Mountain in 1847. The society has since steadily to its original purpose to assist in the up-building of the agriculture and the interests of the state. The record it has made is a brilliant one.

BASS' MILL-END SALE

MONDAY "GIVE-AWAY DAY" AT BASS'

Come and register Monday—your name and address—and we'll send you a useful present or souvenir—absolutely free. You do not have to make a purchase—only come in person and register, besides giving away presents, we'll almost give away goods—Read these prices:

THESE BARGAINS AT ALMOST HALF

- | | |
|--|--|
| New Tub Silks
Corded Silks, Etc. 25c | All Silk Crepe
De Chine, at 39c |
| 54-Inch Wool
Dress Goods 39c | New Tub SILKS
Full Yard Wide 39c |
| Sale of Ratines
\$1.00 Kind at 29c | Shantung Silks
Yard Wide, at 39c |
| Sale of Crinkled
Crepes, Yard at 8c | Silk Shirts
36 Inches Wide 39c |
| Awning Stripes
40 Inches Wide 12c | Black Taffeta
Yard Wide, at 47c |
| Standard Staple
GINGHAMS, Yard 5c | 36 Inch Silk
Messaline Satin 47c |
| GOOD PERCALE
YARD WIDE 5c | Brocaded Crepe
De Chines, at 25c |

Atlanta's Greatest Sale Muslin UNDERWEAR

Corset Covers, Etc.

18c

Ladies' Gowns, Etc.

47c

Ladies' Gowns, Corset Covers, and Pantalettes, beautifully trimmed in latest styles, 30c value at its garment.

GREAT SALE OF SKIRTS

Skirts of Taffeta, Poplins, Serges, Etc.

Fine taffeta silk skirts and all-wool gabardine skirts, poplin, rich serge and handsome novelty covered, newest materials, and worth up to \$12.50, at—

\$2.98 AND \$3.95 AND \$4.95

GREAT WAIST SALE!

Beautiful waists made of crepe de chine, China silk, handsome white organdies and silk baser stripe waists, at 98c each.

At 98c

GREAT SALE OF BLEACHED VESTS

One thousand new Bleached Lisle Finish Undervests, to sell Monday in "Give-Away Day" sales at 4c each. Limit 4 to customer.

4c

MORE GREAT BARGAINS FOR MONDAY

- | | |
|--|---|
| New Bed Spreads
Full Size, at Only 47c | New White Goods
Values to 25c |
| New Linen Towels
Good 25c Values 9c | New Chambrays
and Gingham at 10c |
| Table Damask
\$1.00 Values 39c | Summer Corsets
R & G Make 47c |
| Table Linens
72-in. Wide 55c | Good Sea Island
Full Yard Wide 5c |
| White Lawns and
Checked Nainsook 5c | Bleached Cambric
Yard Wide, At 5c |

BASS DRY GOODS CO.

Send Check With Order

PALM BEACH SUITS

FOR WOMEN

Ladies' new Palm Beach, Panama cloth and "Bermuda" cloth suits, made in the newestest York and English cut, at \$4.95 in this Mill-End Sale.

At \$4.95

WONDERFUL DRESS

SALE MONDAY

Two hundred beautiful silk dresses, made of pretty silk poplin, muslin, white organdies, striped velvets and tulle. These dresses are worth up to \$12.50, at \$4.75 in this Mill-End Sale.

At \$4.75

House DRESSES

Ladies' New House Dresses, made of extra good materials, worth \$12.50, at \$3.33 each.

33c



Charley Has a Brand-New Job Today and—



He Seems to Be a Good-Natured Fellow—



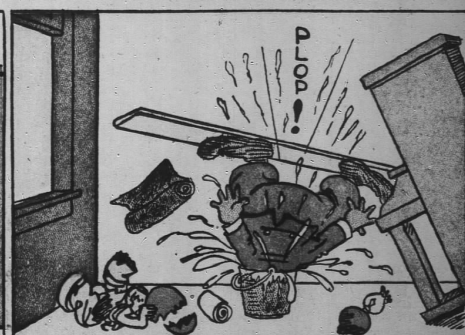
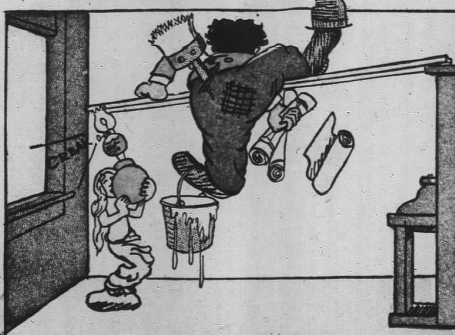
But Most Anyone Would Forgive Charley.



They Part Friends—With Each Other's Roll.



Charley Makes a Bad Impression, but—



The Performance of His Duty, Even if the Result Is Not Particularly Artistic and—



Copyright, 1938.



Further charge purchases for June go on July statement, payable in August.

RICH'S Offer More New Goods at Sale Prices

RICH'S is a going-growing store because it studies the wants of its customers.

—Yesterday the average American was somewhat inclined to be a spendthrift.

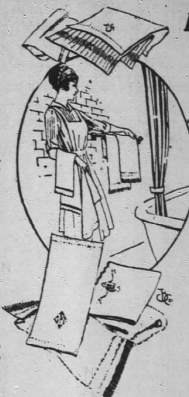
—Today the demand in most households is for Economy.

—Prudent housekeepers spend their money where it goes farthest, and Rich's is the logical shopping place for the thrifty.

—The many new goods we brought back from market in mid-June are now supplemented with more new goods. All are ready and on Sale Monday. Moreover,

All charge purchases for the rest of June go on the July statement, not payable until August. Buy now; pay in August.

Organdy Embroideries at ½ Price & Less Monday



Housekeepers & Hotel Men Attention!

Here Are 338 Dozen Bath Towels & Mats at

THESE are the identical numbers in bath towels and mats that we sell every day at full prices. This lot comes to us under price because they are the mill's accumulation of "seconds"—towels with a slight oil spot, a dropped thread, an uneven border or other slight mar. Nothing to hurt—a towel expert would be often puzzled to find a flaw. The bath mats are in colors; the towels are all white. An exact analysis of the 338 dozen divides the towels and mats thus:

Bath Towels.	Size.	Value.	Sale Price.	Bath Towels.	Size.	Value.	Sale Price.
55 doz.	16x34 in.	15c	10c	68 doz.	24x48 in.	50c	35c
78 doz.	16x24 in.	25c	15c	28 doz.	25x50 in.	75c	49c
65 doz.	22x44 in.	35c	19c				

1/3 off

44 Dozen Bath Rugs, All Colors.

Size.	Value.	Sale Price.	Size.	Value.	Sale Price.
22x42 in.	50c	35c	26x44 in.	\$1.00	69c
24x42 in.	75c	49c	26x44 in.	\$1.25	98c



Silver Mesh Bags at

\$1.50 Bags
\$2.00 Bags
\$2.50 Bags
Choice at

98c

THE little price doesn't mean a limited choice. No, indeed; we note

- Lined and Unlined Bags.
- Short or long link handles.
- 4 and 5-inch plain or embossed frames.

—All the bags are of German silver in the long-wearing and attractive ROUND LINK MESH. Choice 98c.

\$1 to \$1.50 Mesh Bags & Vanities 49c

- \$1 Mesh Bags 49c—German silver, 4-inch frame, square mesh.
- \$1.25 Coin Purse 49c—Hand engraved, with three coin holders.
- \$1.25 and \$1.50 Vanities—German silver in elaborately hand-engraved designs. Oval, round, oblong or octagon shapes; complete with mirror and puff. (Main Floor, Center.)

Silks at Slashed Prices

The Silks of this summer and a-sparkle with newness: Taffetas—Crepes—Wash Silks—Shantungs—Novelties.

THE list reads like Fashion's roster—scarcely a stylish or staple silk that is not represented. Every yard new. They came to us under price because we helped New York importers and wholesalers "clean house" during their inventory in early June. Here are—

\$2.00 THISTLEDOWN TAFFETA \$1.29—a soft, supple silk that almost duplicates pussy willow taffeta to a thread in weight, finish and texture. White and colors. 40 inches.

\$3.00 CHIFFON TAFFETAS \$1.39—imported from Switzerland. Black, white and colors. 40 inches.

\$1.50 MARQUISSETTES \$9c—silk nets with self-colored satin stripe borders.

\$1.00 SHANTUNG 69c—Natural silk rough Shantung for motor coats, sports wear, etc. 34 inches.

\$3.50 SATIN CHIFFON \$1.29—white and colored grounds in rich floral stripe and plaid patterns. 40 in.

\$1.50 WASH SILK SHIRTINGS 89c—solid colors in pastel shades; rich colorful stripes for shirts and blouses. 36 inches.

85c to \$1 SILK FOULARDS 59c—navy blue and black grounds, bestwoven with dots from pin to coil size. \$1.50 SILK and WOOL POPLINS 89c—a slightly bluish and wonderfully serviceable. Black and colors. 40 in.

59c SHEDWATER CHIFFONS 29c—solid colors in black, white and leading glazes.

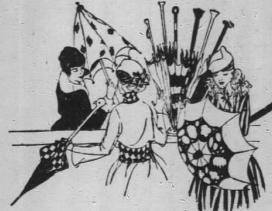
\$3.00 OLGA CREPE \$1.89—a rich, crinkled crepe with the shimmer and finish of a satin. Black only. 46 in.

\$1.50 FANCY SILKS 89c—the desired plaids, checks and stripes in 36-inch chiffon lafada.

\$1.50 & \$2.00 CHIFFONS 79c—all silk chiffons in a wide range of floral and stripe effects.

\$1.00 FANCY SILKS 69c—Roman and fancy stripe mesalines; solid color gabardines, serges, etc.

\$1.00 PALLETTE DE SOIE 59c—a rich, black silk of the messaline family. Black only. 36 inches.



CLEARAWAY OF SUMMER DRESSES

THERE is not a dress in the lot that is not underpriced from a fourth to a half or more. For example, all cotton dresses formerly marked at \$15 are now offered at \$8.95. In the same lots are a number of silk dresses originally marked \$19 to \$35. Choice now \$8.95.

But why dwell on one price? At almost any price you wish to pay you can find a dress to please you. Sale prices are—

\$5.95 \$8.95 \$9.95 \$12.95 \$19.75 \$29.50 \$39.50

White Wash Skirts

—Scores of styles in wanted fabrics. —Pay one of these several prices for

Pique Weaves Serge Woollens Gabardines Bengalines

95c \$1.19 \$1.95

\$3.95 to \$5. All Motor & Evening Coats at One-Third Less Than Regular Prices

BIG LACE SALE Monday

There Will Be a Rally For These

450 Sample Parasols at \$1.98

—because they are brand new and each is delightfully different. Actual values, moreover, are \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and even \$4.50.

A Merchandising Scoop! We captured the sample lines of two leading parasol houses. Almost every kind of parasol shown this season is represented. Here are the new

Japanese Parasols Bell and Dome Shapes Canopy and Pagoda Tops Regulation Models, Etc.

—The designs are legion. Demure solid colors; daring color patterns. Plenty of the popular black and white effects—either solid black with white moire border; or white with black stripes and dots. Floral and Persian designs; embroidered effects and ever and ever so many others. There's not a parasol taste, we believe, that cannot be met. Instead of \$3, \$3.50 and \$4, choose at \$1.98. (Parasols, Main Floor Right.)

You Must Feel Rather Than See the Grace & Comfort of



THE principal style points of this season's models can be illustrated, but there are further and very essential features which you can better appreciate with your sense of feel.

—You must try on these beautifully fashioned corsets to realize their distinctive style, rare value, perfect fit and supreme comfort.

—After that you may use your eyes to glimpse the whole engaging effect of the higher bust, the closer, shapelier waist, the shorter skirt and the pleasing flat back.

—Our trained corsetiers will help you select the Bon-Ton corset intended for your figure.

Bon Ton Corsets are \$3 to \$25 (Corsets—Second Floor.)

WATER COOLERS Slightly shop-worn or dented; guaranteed not to leak; at greatly reduced prices.

39-cent Parlor Brooms, 4-sew, made of best quality green corn; price... **19c**

36c Hardwood Window Screens, adjustable style—size, 30 in. high, 37 in. when open; price... **29c**

39c Gray Enamel Coffee or Tea Pots, first quality, 2½ and 3-qt. size, price... **19c**

45c Gray Enamel Berlin Kettle with tin cover; ball handle; 4-qt. size, price... **19c**

10 5c Rolls of Toilet Paper 25c **4 Ten-Cent Dutch Cleanser 25c**

\$2.50 Oak Wood Swing \$1.49

49c Dolls 35c

O-Cedar Mop Way Is the Efficient Way to Do Your House Cleaning

IT'S the best, easiest and quickest way, because the O-Cedar mop picks its nose into every corner, gathers the dust from the walls and ceiling, sweeps the dirt from the floor. All done without raising dust; all done with little effort.

—The O-Cedar mop housekeeper is here to show you by actual demonstration the many uses of O-Cedar mops.

O-Cedar Mops, 75c and \$1.25 **O-Cedar Polish, 25c and 50c** (Basement Sales Room.)

25c to 35c Ribbons 19c

For Hair Bows, Sashes & Girdles. Millinery & Trimmings.

NO MATTER what your purpose, there is a particular Ribbon here for it. The wide range includes—

TAFFETAS—SATINS—MOIRES

—In solid colors, plaids, novelty stripes, warp prints, floral effects, etc. 5 to 7 inches wide. (Main Floor, Right.)

50c Union Suits 35c

The style is as pictured with choice of lace or tight knee.

THE Suit is of sheer gauze lisle, neatly finished, with flat seams and trimmed with ribbon tape. Narrow shoulder straps. Sizes 4 and 6. (Main Floor, Right.)

3 Pairs of Stockings For Usual Price of 2

"GOOD THINGS COME IN THREES"—As you can prove for yourself by buying three pairs of Hosiery for less than the usual price of two pairs. Look here:—

Women's Lisle Stockings

65c for 3 pairs 35c Stockings—light lisle in medium and extra light weights. Full fashioned; linen sole and toe; double lisle garter top. Black only.

85c for 3 pairs 50c Stockings—light weight cotton, made with extra wide top. Full fashioned, heavy splicing. Sizes 8½ to 10½. Black only.

Men's Silk Sox

85c for 3 pairs 50c Sox—pure thread silk, medium weight; linen sole and toe; heavy silk splicing. Sizes 8½ to 11½.

45c for 3 pairs 25c Sox—light weight lisle with linen feet and ribbed top. Black only. Sizes 10 to 11½.

50c to \$1 Stamped Goods 29c

A GREAT Clean-up of all our odd lots. Not one piece worth less than 50c; many pieces worth 75c and \$1.00. Choose from:—

—Scarfs and Centerpieces

—Pillow Tops with Backs

—Baby Carriage Robes, Pillows, etc.

—Pillow Cases of tubing and muslin

—Children's Gowns and Novelties

—Women's Nainsook Gowns, etc.

—Materials include white and colored linens, white repps, piques and nainsooks. Choice 29c.

Children's \$1 to \$2 Stamped Dresses 39c

—The sizes are for girls 4, 6, 8 and 10 years; the styles are splendid for present wear or next fall. Made of sturdy sponge in tan, rose or old blue.

—In addition, the dresses are semi-made—they need only be embroidered to be ready for wear.

—Designs are finely stamped—easy to work, and attractive when finished. A child can work her own dress. (Main Floor—Center Aisle.)

New Black & White Hats

Stunning Models of White Satin & Black Velvet Combined With White Kid

NEW styles in midsummer millinery—the clever models as shown by the leading Fifth Avenue milliners.

—Because they are the most becoming hats yet shown for summer, New York women have taken freely to them.

—As illustrated, some of the hats are entirely of white satin; others are in smart combinations of black velvet with white kid.

—Shapes include the snug, close-fitting turbans, the picturesque, large hats, or the flat sailor; the latter often with a bandeau effect.

—Trimmings are white hackel fancies, ribbons, white and black flowers.

Prices are \$3.95 to \$10. (Millinery—Second Floor.)

WASH GOODS WEEK!

28,000 yards of new fabrics—hundreds of favored patterns—scores of the scarce styles—all here in one Mammoth Sale.

LAST year "WASH GOODS WEEK" set the town agog. Better values this year to create even a greater stir. Because market conditions have favored us,

15c —Thousands of yards of white voiles, piques, dimities, crepes, etc. Chiefly white voiles, however, in plain and fancy patterns. Values 19c, 25c and 35c, at 15c.

19c —Here, too, are the fresh floral patterns of summer in voiles, crepes, rice cloths and novelties. Wonderful possibilities for cool frocks. Values 25c and 35c yard.

29c —Also a splendid collection of 40-inch white voiles with wide floral borders, worth 59c. Also a great number of solid color crepes worth 75c and \$1, and embroidered crepes worth 59c.

75c to \$1.25 Fabrics 59c —75c French and Belgian linen suitings, in a full range of colors—pink, blue, green, rose, navy, Copenhagen, black, natural.

59c to \$1 Goods 39c —75c and \$1.00 black and white check and plaid suitings; also sheer white voiles with novelty stripe colored cords. Formerly 59c, now 39c. (Wash Goods—Main Floor, Left.)

Great Sale of Laces & Embroideries

(See Today's American for Particulars.)

WATER COOLERS Slightly shop-worn or dented; guaranteed not to leak; at greatly reduced prices.

39-cent Parlor Brooms, 4-sew, made of best quality green corn; price... **19c**

36c Hardwood Window Screens, adjustable style—size, 30 in. high, 37 in. when open; price... **29c**

39c Gray Enamel Coffee or Tea Pots, first quality, 2½ and 3-qt. size, price... **19c**

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O-Cedar Mops, 75c and \$1.25 **O-Cedar Polish, 25c and 50c** (Basement Sales Room.)

TERMINAL STREETS ARTERIES OF TRADE

Teeming With People and
Vehicles Day and Night.
Are Among Busiest Thoroughfares in City.

The development of the Terminal section, made of almost obscure streets, great arteries of trade and commerce, streets that before were very little traveled, became among the busiest thoroughfares in the city.

Just look at West Mitchell, North Broad, North Forsyth, West Hunter, Nelson and Madison avenue. You will find them teeming with people and vehicles all day long and often late into the night.

While it is true that many who traverse these streets are going to or leaving the Terminal station, yet a great many are there for the purpose of patronizing the stores in that section, for it has become such an important business district that shoppers go to Broad, Mitchell, Forsyth and Madison avenue, just as they do to Whitehall and Peachtree street.

Many Arteries of Trade.

Mitchell street has become a real business artery, leading to Forsyth, Broad and Whitehall streets from the Terminal station. Forsyth, Broad and Whitehall, all catch a part of the flow of people who throng Mitchell as they go to and from the station. Thus the four streets constitute on the south side of the city arteries of trade.

It did not take the city government long after the Terminal station was built to recognize the fact that a wonderful change would take place in that part of the city, and so Madison avenue was regraded and paved, Alabama street, as it leads into Madison avenue, was repaired and graded, Mitchell street was paved with a smooth pavement. Forsyth street was regraded, so as to remove a steep hill, and then repaved. Hunter street was graded and repaved.

These public improvements were demanded by the development of the Terminal section and they quickly imparted a new impetus to the already rapid growth of the surrounding territory.

Where the Traffic Passes.

All the traffic from the Terminal station and the two railroad freight depots must pass along either West Mitchell street to Forsyth, Broad and Whitehall, or along Madison avenue to Alabama street. The great bulk of it takes the West Mitchell street route.

Upon leaving the Terminal station, traffic can turn down Forsyth and find an outlet that reaches all the hotels, the postoffice, the city hall and Peachtree street.

If, from Mitchell, the traffic takes South Broad street, there is the same outlet to hotels, business offices and Peachtree street.

If traffic goes the Whitehall street route, then the retail district is traversed and Peachtree reached.

The Terminal station could not have been more conveniently located when it comes to having streets that connect with other important thoroughfares.

One Thing Not There.

There is one thing that the streets of the Terminal section rarely have. They can boast of no buildings, mercantile houses, hotels and manufacturing. They can trade on the pavements. They can lay claim to a large, moving population, but there is that one thing—

What is it?

Why, rent cards. If there is any one thing that stands for prosperity and plenty it is the absence of rent cards, for when the cards are not in evidence then business is good and there are no vacant stores. It was no less a person than Horace Greider who said:

"When I visit a city I look for rent cards. When I find many I know that town is not growing, when I find none I know that prosperity has come home."

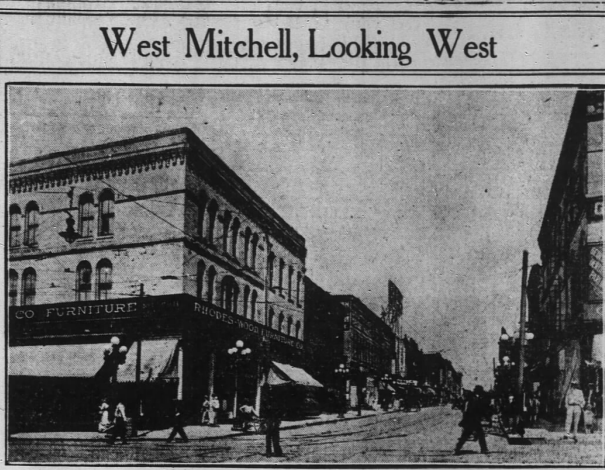


Photo by Francis E. Price.

The main thoroughfare to the Terminal Station and to the southwestern side of the city. This picture was made from the northwest corner of Whitehall.

West Mitchell, Looking West

TAXABLE VALUES SHOW PROSPERITY OF SECTION

Increase in Twenty Years Has
Reached Nearly Eight
Hundred Per Cent.

A look at the city tax digest tells more plainly than anything else of the great and wonderful development that has taken place in the Terminal section of the city.

Only a few years ago property was assessed at only a few thousand dollars.

The Terminal station is itself assessed at a round million dollars.

In taking the figures from the tax books it must be borne in mind that these do not represent the true value, but that fully 40 per cent must be added.

The block bounded by Forsyth, Mitchell and Nelson streets and Madison avenue is owned by the S. M. Inman company. It was formerly a part of the old Inman home property.

On the north side of Mitchell, 55x117, owned by George W. McCarthy, \$15,000. On the northeast corner of Mitchell and Madison avenue, 55x117, owned by the S. M. Inman company, \$15,000.

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owned by T. J. Avery, \$16,000. On the west side of Forsyth, 104x167, owned by T. J. Avery, \$16,000.

Mitchell Street Property.

On the northeast corner of Mitchell and Forsyth, 10x185, owned by Thomas M. Clarke, \$90,000.

On the north side of Mitchell street, 10x200, owned by H. H. Dean, \$100,000.

On the north side of Mitchell, 55x117, owned by George W. McCarthy, \$15,000.

On the northeast corner of Mitchell and Madison avenue, 55x117, owned by the S. M. Inman company, \$15,000.

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Mrs. C. S. Bratton, 10x100, \$16,000. I. P. Bradley, 10x100, \$16,000.

Powerly on Hunter street, 10x100, owned by N. H. Bullock, \$16,000.

On the south side of Hunter, 10x100, owned by Walshall & Hood, \$16,000.

On the south side of Hunter, 10x100, owned by J. H. Hightower, \$16,000.

Take the above figures that come from the city tax digest, and bear in mind that they represent about 40 per cent of the real market value of the property and then you will find that the increase has been, as stated, something like 800 per cent.

Now to the above figures add the following:

The Atlanta Terminal station, assessed at \$1,000,000.

The freight depot of the Central railroad, assessed at \$100,000.

The freight depot of the Southern railroad, together with a vacant lot, assessed at \$117,000.

Now you have the Terminal section development in actual cash values of the Atlanta dirt upon which it rests.

Oldest House

—In The
Terminal District

Neither Fires nor Floods, nor Panics nor Wars
have been able to put us out of business.

On the other hand, we are growing bigger and better every day, with an increasing trade which GOOD GOODS AT RIGHT PRICES will always command.

We are the pioneer Suspenders manufacturers of the South. For twenty years or more our goods have been in demand from the leading merchants of the South. True, the big fire of 1908 hurt us—but only temporarily, thanks to our courteous banks and a well-established trade.

The war, with its depressing effects in some quarters, has caused us no alarm. Sales on our

Neckwear and Suspenders

continue to increase. That's because they are the finest, prettiest—the best made—and the most up-to-date to be secured anywhere. Prices are right—profits are satisfactory.

ARE YOU A LIVE MERCHANT? PROVE IT.

All-Star Manufacturing Company

66-70 West Mitchell Street

LAGRANGE GIVES PAGEANT BASED ON INDIAN LORE

LaGrange, Ga., June 26.—(Special.)—The beautiful pageant, "The American Indian, in Lore, Legend and History," given by the LaGrange people Friday afternoon on the LaGrange college campus, met with a much larger degree of success than was even anticipated. This beautiful play was given under the auspices of the LaGrange Woman's club, under the direction of Miss Julia Bradford, instructor of expression at the LaGrange college.

The scene was fittingly laid on the spacious college campus and pine trees were placed as a background. Although a threatening shower came about the time the pageant was to begin, clear weather soon prevailed and the seats which were placed all around the campus were filled with a crowd of about 500 strong.

Perry was the first nation to add instruction in aviation to its public school curriculum.

Peru was the first nation to add instruction in aviation to its public school curriculum.

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A Real Genuine Give-Away Day at Moon's

As an appreciation of years' loyal patronage Moon will make Monday (tomorrow) Give-Away Day, and wants all his old customers to come and enjoy the many good things. And all that have not been customers to come and see the largest and best value-giving retail shoe store in Atlanta. No hot air, but electric fans and cool drinks.

Given Away Absolutely Free—
Pair of Silk Hose (to match) with
Each Pair of Colored-Top Pumps

Former Price \$3.50 and \$4.00. Give-Away Price \$2.85

\$5.00 Bronze (new style) Pumps and Lace Oxfords, Give-Away Price \$3.45

One Lot of Women's White Canvas Slippers, assorted styles. Former prices \$1.50 and \$3.00. Give-Away Price 95c

One Lot Women's Assorted Styles and Leathers, also Satin Pumps. Former prices \$2.50 to \$3.00. Give-Away Price 95c

Price 95c

Price 95c

Price 95c

Price 95c

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Price 95c

Price 95c

Price 95c

DEAR ATLANTA BELLE,
To thee I would tell
A story very true
From I to you;
If this story you'd know
I'll whisper it low:
Monday's Moon's Give-Away
Day, don't you know?
WOULD you like to be given
away?



Black and White Satin
Tango Pumps, were
\$4.00, Give-Away Price
\$1.95

29 Mitchell Street

BIG SHOE STORES
WITH LITTLE PRICES

167 Peachtree Street

Will give away Monday \$2.00
in Shoe Value for \$1.00 in Cash.

HERE AT LAST

An Artificial Limb That's Most
Nearest To Nature

With our method we can make
you the best artificial limb that is
manufactured. Satisfaction guar-
anteed or money refunded.

Give us a trial.

W. A. McElroy Artificial Limb Co.

66-70 W. MITCHELL ST.

PROGRESS

Cyrus Field laid the
first Atlantic Cable.
Marconi proved that mes-
sages could be sent by wire-
less through the air.

When our Mitchell Street Branch was first
established many predicted it would not pay. Our
Branch Loans of \$425,000 and Deposits of nearly
half a million dollars prove this conclusion
wrong.

Make Our Bank Your Bank.
MITCHELL STREET BRANCH
Central Bank & Trust
Corporation
Henry C. Heinz,
Manager

MOON'S SHOE STORE WILL ATTRACT MANY

Popular Shoe House Announces
That It Will Give Away a
Present Worth While.

Visitors to the Terminal district on Monday, thousands of whom will be attracted by the announcement made in today's Constitution that the merchants along Mitchell street and in other sections have inaugurated a "Give-Away Day" will do well not to overlook a drop-in at Moon's shoe store at 27 West Mitchell street.

Mr. Moon has been engaged in the shoe business in the Terminal section for several years, and has built for himself a most gratifying and increasing patronage. His store, in size, appearance, artistic and convenient arrangement, as well as in the quality and price of his goods, will compare most favorably with any shoe store in this section.

"Give-Away Day" was suggested to the merchants along this thoroughfare. Mr. Moon entered into it enthusiastically. He announces in his large advertisement in this issue that he will give away a present worth while to all visitors on Monday. In addition, he announces that Moon's shoe store will find many attractions at this popular shoe store during the "give-away" festival which will continue all of Monday.

Georgia Lumber Co. To Build Railroad in Sumter County

Americus, Ga., June 26.—(Special.)—The city council of Americus has granted a franchise to the Georgia Lumber company to operate a railroad into Americus. The right of way for the new road has been secured and according to officials of the Georgia Lumber company, actual construction work will begin within sixty days.

The new road will run from Bryonville, on the A. R. & A., across the Flint river and on into Americus. A standard gauge, 36-pound steel track will be constructed. A modern steel mill will be built at the terminus.

The Georgia Lumber company owns several million feet of timber on both sides of this new road, with land through their property. The road will be 22 miles long, through one of the richest sections of Sumter county, between Americus and the river. It is proposed later to extend this road to fifteen via the proposed Americus, Tilton and Atlantic survey. The new road, which will probably be called the Americus, Flint River and Gains, will establish shoes and headquarters in Americus.

Valdosta Will Have \$50,000 Hosiery Mill

Valdosta, Ga., June 26.—(Special.)—Stock subscriptions for a \$50,000 hosiery mill in this city have been closed, and the announcement is made that the mill will be in operation within the next ninety days. Work on the plant will be commenced at once and will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

Secretary J. M. Ashley, of the Valdosta Chamber of Commerce, and D. R. Hickey, industrial agent of the Georgia and Florida railway, were the men initiating the movement for the establishment of the enterprise in Valdosta.

J. T. Haddock, president of the Southern Bank and Trust company, and his institution became actively interested, together with other business men here, with the result that the capital was subscribed in a short time.

R. H. Oliver and Knox Burger, of Maryville, Tenn., who are among the leading hosiery manufacturers of the south, are heavily interested in the enterprise.

It is expected that 150 people, and with an investment of \$100,000 will be employed. A brick building 50x200 feet, with provision for enlarging as the demand indicates, will be erected and equipped with the latest knitting machines, together with a complete drying and finishing plant. The mill will be operated by electricity throughout.

Lived Year in Swamp on Berries and Fruit

Douglas, Ga., June 26.—(Special.)—For more than twelve months, avoiding as far as possible all human sight, wandering in the forests and swamps of Coffee county, occasionally from mere hunger, venturing into a farmer's home to beg for bread, subsisting on berries, green corn and fruit, Louis Locker, a native of France, about 40 years old, has been assigned by the Court Judge Lanford to the state farm at Milledgeville.

Locke and Stevens say that Locke's is the most pitiable case they have ever seen called to deal with. His only relatives are two aunts in San Francisco.

Texas Oil Warehouse is Burned

Valdosta, Ga., June 26.—(Special.)—The main warehouse and office of the Texas Oil company in this city was burned this afternoon, together with large quantities of oils and greases in storage.

The fire was one of the most spectacular ever seen in this city. It was extremely hard to handle, the blazing flames reaching a height of 100 feet. The barrels and containers exploded, the flames from spreading to a large gasoline tank in the yard.

WAR AND EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

Subject of Less Interest to
France Than to Other
European Countries.

Paris.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The effect of the war on emigration to the United States is a subject of less interest to France than other European countries. In 1914 the average of Frenchmen who have gone to America annually was less than 10,000. The French are not migratory race and in the opinion of a great many thinking people they will have more than ever reason to remain at home after war, when everyone looks for a great commercial and industrial impulse.

On the other hand, there are competent authorities who hold that the simultaneous liberation of fifteen millions or more of soldiers from the labor market in France and Belgium, where the demand for labor will be a considerable proportion of labor will be attracted by the higher wages paid in the United States.

Monseigneur Dai Piaz, director of the French labor bureau, who has functions require him to be posted on the labor situation in the United States, having been least of all of the French emigrants are from the south along the Rhine border. As for the former, they will all be needed soon as hostilities end to bring the fuel supply up to requirements. There is no danger of other emigration, because they will find plenty to do while the war is being carried on in helping to rebuild.

The labor situation in France, Monseigneur Dai Piaz, thinks, will be much relieved by the return of the soldiers who were employed in considerable numbers in France. He thinks that the labor situation in France, particularly in the north, will be much relieved by the return of the soldiers who were employed in considerable numbers in France. He thinks that the labor situation in France, particularly in the north, will be much relieved by the return of the soldiers who were employed in considerable numbers in France.

Paris.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The effect of the war on emigration to the United States is a subject of less interest to France than other European countries. In 1914 the average of Frenchmen who have gone to America annually was less than 10,000. The French are not migratory race and in the opinion of a great many thinking people they will have more than ever reason to remain at home after war, when everyone looks for a great commercial and industrial impulse.

On the other hand, there are competent authorities who hold that the simultaneous liberation of fifteen millions or more of soldiers from the labor market in France and Belgium, where the demand for labor will be a considerable proportion of labor will be attracted by the higher wages paid in the United States.

Monseigneur Dai Piaz, director of the French labor bureau, who has functions require him to be posted on the labor situation in the United States, having been least of all of the French emigrants are from the south along the Rhine border. As for the former, they will all be needed soon as hostilities end to bring the fuel supply up to requirements. There is no danger of other emigration, because they will find plenty to do while the war is being carried on in helping to rebuild.

The labor situation in France, Monseigneur Dai Piaz, thinks, will be much relieved by the return of the soldiers who were employed in considerable numbers in France. He thinks that the labor situation in France, particularly in the north, will be much relieved by the return of the soldiers who were employed in considerable numbers in France. He thinks that the labor situation in France, particularly in the north, will be much relieved by the return of the soldiers who were employed in considerable numbers in France.

REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE

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FOR SALE

THE CORNER OF GLENWOOD AVENUE AND GRANT STREET: A SIX-ROOM BUNGALOW, ON LOT 62x132; HOUSE IS IN GOOD CONDITION AND EQUIPPED WITH THE USUAL CONVENIENCES. THIS HOUSE AND LOT WILL BE SOLD BEFORE THE COURTHOUSE DOOR TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, JULY 6, 1915. TERMS, ONE-THIRD CASH, BALANCE ONE AND TWO YEARS AT 7 PER CENT.

I WILL SELL BEFORE THE COURTHOUSE DOOR, ON JULY 6, 1915, WITHOUT RESERVATION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, THE CORNER OF MANGUM AND HUNTER STREETS, LOT 50x106. IT IS IN THE HEART OF THE TERMINAL DISTRICT, BEING BETWEEN THE A. B. & A. FREIGHT DEPOT AND THE TERMINAL PASSENGER STATION. TERMS, ONE-THIRD CASH, BALANCE ONE AND TWO YEARS, AT 7 PER CENT.

M. L. THORNER
AUCTIONEER

A Nice Ponce de Leon Ave. Home

\$11,000—IF YOU WANT A REAL NICE, MODERN, UP-TO-DATE HOME, something that you will never tire of, come by and let us show you this place. We can recommend it to be one of the best homes on the street, and guarantee the price to be below the actual cost. Has large, beautiful reception hall, sun parlor, dining room and kitchen, all finished in hardwood, birch doors, second floor, three bedrooms, large bathroom, tiled porch, screened; cement drive, servant's room, clothes chute; complete laundry in basement; everything porcelain; fine mantels and furnace heat. Call at office or phone for particulars.

LAKEWOOD FAIR SECTION
\$18,000—SIXTY (60) ACRES LOCATED IN THE LAKEWOOD FAIR section, with four (4) houses, fruit trees and good water; on two public roads, one graded. Owner will sell on easy terms, with one-fourth cash and the balance in one, two, three and four years at 5 percent interest. Will consider a small piece of property in exchange. Property has already been surveyed and platted for subdivision. See us at once.

TWELVE (12) ACRE FARM
\$2,500—ON THE FAIRBANKS ROAD, about one mile from city, at Red Oak, and on the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, you can get twelve acres of the best land in Georgia. Has a good four-room house, plenty of fruit, some woods; land lies level and in fine state of cultivation; car stops in front of door. A nice place for the money. Terms can be arranged.

TURMAN & CALHOUN

203 EMPIRE BUILDING.

EDWIN L. HARLING

REAL ESTATE, 21 EAST LEXINGTON, BOTH PHONES 1121.
TWELVE AND ONE-HALF ACRES AT A SACRIFICE—In the city of Hapeville, Ga., near the Georgia Power Co. dam, a beautiful place with a large house, very high state of cultivation, with all kinds of fruit and cultivated berries, the main house is on 12 acres. \$12,000 cash, balance in 5 years at 5 percent interest. Will consider a small piece of property in exchange. Property has already been surveyed and platted for subdivision. See us at once.

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MOTHER AND SISTER OF HARRY K. THAW CONFIDENT HE'LL BE DECLARED SANE



THAW'S MOTHER AND SISTER.

THAW (INDICATED BY ARROW) ON WAY TO COURT.

Harry Kendall Thaw, now 45 years old, backed by a great array of legal talent, began his greatest effort to procure his freedom from the madhouse to which he was ordered when he was acquitted of the murder of Stanford White, whom he shot to death on Madison Square last year. Great crowds thronged the New York courts, and a special force of bailiffs had to be summoned to handle them. Another huge crowd followed Thaw and his guards when they went to a Park Row restaurant for luncheon. The prisoner seemed absolutely untroubled by the attention paid him. He declared he was confident he would be returned to Manhattan. It was with an easy indifference of manner more marked than in any of his other appearances at the bar that Thaw came into court. Four deputy sheriffs from Ludlow Street jail accompanied him. Immediately behind him came his mother, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw; his sister, Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, and his half brother, Joseph T. Thaw. They took seats at one side of the courtroom, beside the clerk's desk, with the witness stand in full view. Close upon the heels of the Thaw party came the legal guns who are to spend many hours in bombardment over the release of Harry Thaw. In the accompanying illustrations are shown Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, Thaw's mother, and Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, his sister, on their way to court; also Harry Thaw, followed by a great crowd, entering the court room.

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ATLANTA'S STRIDES FRONT TO DAY

This month's activity in the building of new houses has greatly exceeded all expectations, which were based on the experience of the last several months. Already June building has soared far past the \$200,000 mark, and many large building permits are in view, which will safely boost the June aggregate building to the half million mark.

Activity Also in Realty.

Building work has not been active as the past week there were a large number of realty sales made, as well as a still larger number of transfers recorded. Recorded business increases considerably during the past week.

Contract Business Large.

But the actual business transacted and the exchange of properties recorded hardly figure with the large amount of business now in the contract stage. Agents all over the city report an immense volume of unexecuted sales, which will be announced within the next ten to twenty days. The volume of business pending reaches the \$250,000 mark.

The M. C. Kiser agency reports that it will soon close a \$400,000 deal, and the Turman & Calhoun agency announces that it is now working on four sales which involve \$150,000.

James Franklin is figuring on a large deal, and Dr. Phinley Calhoun is working on a large purchase of property.

Robert A. Bennett is working on a sale involving \$100,000. The M. C. Kiser agency has recently closed a \$250,000 deal, while the White & Cable agency has done an equal amount of business within the last thirty days.

E. Rivers and Forrest & George Anderson report a good business in residences and sales of lots to the south of the city. E. Rivers is also figuring in several important transactions.

McLeod-McDowell Real Estate.

Hamilton Douglas, the well-known Atlanta real estate agent, has been given a large lot of business by the M. C. McDowell property as a whole.

There are three attractive bungalows in one of the most desirable sections of the city. These bungalows have recently been sold in service of the M. C. McDowell property.

Every movement in the operation of the switch located in the controlling mechanism is carefully watched by the engineer in charge, who is able to open or close the bridge without the aid of a prescriber. The volume of operations and allowing the bridge to operate is controlled by the engineer in charge.

Electrically Operated Swing Bridge.

(From Popular Mechanics Magazine.)

What is said to be the first swing bridge in the world, the one at the mouth of the Hudson river, is a fine example of the new type of bridge. It is a swing bridge, and it is the first of its kind in the world.

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ATLANTA QUOTATIONS

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
(Continued from page 11.)
Apples, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Oranges, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Grapefruit, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Lemon, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Lime, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Cabbage, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Potatoes, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Onions, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Carrots, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Beets, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Cauliflower, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Broccoli, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Spinach, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Kale, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Cucumbers, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Eggplant, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Peppers, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Tomatoes, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Mushrooms, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Milk, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Butter, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Eggs, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Chicken, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Duck, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Turkey, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Pork, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Beef, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Lamb, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Mutton, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Horse, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Oxen, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Cattle, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Sheep, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Goats, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Pigs, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Hens, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Ducks, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Turkeys, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Poultry, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Game, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Wild, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Fishes, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Shell, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Crustaceans, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Mollusks, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Insects, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Reptiles, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Amphibians, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Mammals, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Birds, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Fish, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Shell, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Crustaceans, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Mollusks, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Insects, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Reptiles, 100 lbs. \$1.20
Amphibians

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IS URGED BY BRITAIN

Forty-Third Annual Report of
Department of Education Is
Made to the Governor.

The forty-third annual report of the department of education has been submitted to the governor by Professor M. L. Brittain, state superintendent of schools.

The report is one of the most exhaustive and complete that has ever been made of Georgia's schools, covering in detail all matters pertaining to every educational institution under control of the state. The report fills 820 printed pages.

As the recommendations are of the most importance to the public school system, Mr. Brittain has devoted much time and study to the needs of the schools.

Speaking of the expense of the state's public school system, Mr. Brittain says:

What the State Expends.
"Uninformed persons frequently make statements in public so misleading about the great cost of our public schools that it is not proper for the matter to be set right officially. Instead of our spending much for public education in this state, it is a matter of exact official record that only three states spend less. And, for forty-four years, however, it has been so. It is so much so that it is almost a truism that we are not only one of the poorest near the first in educational expenditure, but instead, are one of the richest."

Mr. Brittain says that the educational interests of the state have suffered by reason of delay in the payment of teachers.

"The disappointment was greater than usual," he states, "because we had been led to expect help through tax equalization."

Favors Free Text Books.

Speaking of free text books for primary grades, he says that it would be better to furnish the free texts than to increase the school appropriation.

In his report he says, along this line: "The help would be more sure and practical if presented in the shape of free text books for the primary grades than by free funds to make the term a week or two longer. It would not be wise, even if we were able, to furnish the books for only once, but it would be best to begin by supplying the basic books for the primary grades only, especially if we can secure a compulsory attendance law."

Several of our towns already furnish school books at an nominal fee, and the state generally ought to have at least this opportunity. Twelve have free texts throughout the schools.

Referring to the effort that has been made to have the school books printed by the state, Mr. Brittain says, as to printing:

"My own personal view has always varied from that of the educational forces generally, in the belief that the state ought, in justice to itself, to test this matter both as to publication outside and by the method of distribution. Also with some text of local color like a child's history or reader, could be tried with more chance for success. Curiously, despite this position, certain well-known influences have pointed to the state superintendent as the chief enemy of this measure."

Great stress is laid upon the work being done by Mr. Duggan in making a survey of the school system. The superintendent believes that a great and lasting good is being accomplished. Mr. Duggan, he states, is at all work and will go over the entire state.

"Some good ladies," says the superintendent, "have given material aid to the domestic science training, among whom was Mrs. Walton H. Wiggs. Mr. Brittain favors an illiterate commission to look after the adults who have grown up without being able to read or write."

Compulsory Education.
For the enforcement of a compulsory education law, Mr. Brittain offers the following suggestion:

"The first is somewhat unusual, but it is so simple that it would seem to reach the trouble effectively. It is in effect that you consider the manager of a simple bill, a dozen lines in length, declaring that every father who neglects to provide his children with the necessary food, clothing, medical attention and education to the extent of least of reading, writing, and the calculation of simple figures, may be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and a conviction may be fined not less than \$10 or in default of this, consigned to work the public roads not less than ten days."

The report embraces reports of county superintendents, and the superintendents of all of the state's educational institutions. The information given from all departments is full and complete.

**MRS. MARY BARTLETT
DIES AT ALMSHOUSE**

Fairburn, Ga., June 26.—(Special.)—Mrs. Mary Bartlett, widow of Judge William M. Bartlett and aged 95 years, after a lingering illness, died Saturday at the county almshouse, to which she removed more than a year ago, because of her growing infirmities and waning means of livelihood.

She had been upon the pension roll of the state for many years as the widow of her confederate soldier husband.

There are no known relatives surviving her.

Funeral services at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon by Rev. Bryant Collier, pastor in charge, will be held at the Fairburn Baptist church, and interment will be in the family lot beside her husband, in Fairburn cemetery.

Broad Street, Looking South



Photo by Francis E. Price.
Striking photo of great retail section of city, showing many improvements made in the past two years.

PERMANENT HIGHWAYS ARE URGED BY SIBLEY

Indorses Andrews Bill for Commission—Says Better Roads Mean Less Maintenance.

As Georgia always keeps pace in the march of progress in all things affecting her welfare, I am confident the bill to create a state highway commission will be promptly enacted by the legislature," said John W. Sibley, secretary-treasurer of the Southern Paving Brick Manufacturers' association, who has been attending the quarterly meeting of the association at Birmingham, being president of the Birmingham hotel.

Mr. Sibley is an ex-Georgia, being a member of the Sibley family of Augusta, but has for many years resided in Birmingham, being president of its chamber of commerce in 1912.

"Water P. Andrews is to be highly commended for his far-seeing and patriotic wisdom in preparing and introducing this bill," said Mr. Sibley, "as the only way to intelligently and economically coordinate the work of road building by the various counties is through a state highway commission."

Good Roads Mean Expense.
The annual cost of maintenance of temporary roads, especially in bare counties like Fulton, would easily pay the interest on bonds to construct permanent and durable highways like the vitrified brick road built by Fulton county last year, and the extension of such roads to other counties.

"This has long been the dream of the state highway commission, and the state highway commission, which has been organized in 1914, the legislature of New York approved the plan of discontinuing the waste of many millions of dollars on makeshift roads and all the state highways are being built on permanent basis. This has long been the dream of the state highway commission, and the state highway commission, which has been organized in 1914, the legislature of New York approved the plan of discontinuing the waste of many millions of dollars on makeshift roads and all the state highways are being built on permanent basis."

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"Some good ladies," says the superintendent, "have given material aid to the domestic science training, among whom was Mrs. Walton H. Wiggs. Mr. Brittain favors an illiterate commission to look after the adults who have grown up without being able to read or write."

For the enforcement of a compulsory education law, Mr. Brittain offers the following suggestion:

"The first is somewhat unusual, but it is so simple that it would seem to reach the trouble effectively. It is in effect that you consider the manager of a simple bill, a dozen lines in length, declaring that every father who neglects to provide his children with the necessary food, clothing, medical attention and education to the extent of least of reading, writing, and the calculation of simple figures, may be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and a conviction may be fined not less than \$10 or in default of this, consigned to work the public roads not less than ten days."

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POPE PERSONALS BY TULLOU JORDEN

Captain W. F. Terry, not the oldest policeman on the Atlanta force, but the one having the whitest locks, has been driving the new Ford machine at police station. Captain Terry

officer broke a toe on his right foot in the fall.

Uncle Tom Taylor, who was run over by an auto recently at Five Points, is gradually recovering from his injuries. One of his legs was broken, and the other fractured slightly. He is at the Grady hospital.

Patrolman Powell, who was operated on at Grady two weeks ago, is reported as being much better.

L. O. Askew, who has been confined in the hospital from sickness for several weeks, is now much improved.

Detective George Garner, whose right leg was broken in nine places in an auto accident several months ago, will be able to return to work for several weeks yet.

**"CRIBBING" PROBE
DRAWING TO CLOSE**

Annapolis, Md., June 26.—A definite point in the "cribbing" investigation at the Naval Academy was reached today when Judge-Advocate Watt at the close of the morning session of the court of inquiry announced that he had no further witnesses to call at this time. The defense, accordingly, will begin on Monday the examination of its witnesses from among the members of the regiment of midshipmen who quartered aboard the ships of the practice squadron.

A complaint against Ensign R. Burden, one of the defendants, was filed by Ensign J. L. McCreary with the commandant of midshipmen and today forwarded to the court by that officer. Burden was charged with contempt of court in attempting to talk to a witness while the latter was testifying under the guard of McCreary. Burden admitted the charge and was sentenced to the brig for ten days.

It is not an infrequent sight on the streets now to see Captain Terry, once famous horse discards, pounding up his patrolmen in his so-called "jitney bus."

Uncle Jack Tippin, one of the best patrolmen on the force, is confined at the Grady hospital, where he is suffering from a stroke of paralysis. Uncle Jack was found by a street car conductor on Fair street, at the Grady cemetery box. Last Monday night, stricken with paralysis, his condition, much to the regret of his many friends, is little improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Swint, of Albermarle avenue, informally entertained at cards a few of their friends last Thursday evening, and among the guests were Chief Devere and Assistant Chief E. L. Jett, the father of Mrs. Swint.

Call Officer R. R. Haslett, who recently shot himself through his foot by a bullet which had passed through the body of a mad dog and glanced from a fence, is still walking on crutches. He is taking the Pasteur treatment for his third time, having been bitten by mad dogs on two former occasions when he was attempting to check the onrush of the beasts on a crowd of small children.

Officer Bill McKinney, the smallest policeman of the force, has returned to work after being confined to his home on crutches for two weeks as the result of a fall from his motorcycle while answering a burglary call.

LIVE FIGHT EXPECTED ON THE LOCKER CLUBS

Council May Bar All Those
Established After Prohibition Began.

Indications Saturday pointed to a lively fight in general council Monday when, in adjourned session applications will be considered for locker club and pool room licenses. It was reported that the majority of the pool room applications will be turned down, since they are operated jointly with near beer saloons.

Of the twenty applications for locker club licenses, it is said that only five will be granted without contest. The five in question are those that were operated before the prohibition law was passed in 1907. The five are: The Elks' Capital City club, Atlanta Athletic club, Piedmont Driving club and Transatlantic club.

Several of the council members have stated publicly that they are against license of the locker club, and against which complaint has been made.

The mayor has deferred action on the 155 licenses granted last Monday for the near beer saloons, until council takes action tomorrow on the locker clubs and pool rooms. He has been furnished with a list of all applications and is making an investigation of many of them.

The pardon was so arranged by Mrs. Springer, that it came as a birthday present to Mr. Banks. He was liberated on his thirty-eighth birthday.

**BERLIN WILL ISSUE
LOAN OF \$72,000,000**

Berlin, June 26.—(Via London.)—The city government of Berlin has decided to issue a loan of \$72,000,000, of which \$15,000,000 will be for the acquisition and extension of the Berlin electric works.

**GOVERNOR HARRIS
QUITS LAW FIRM;
SONS SUCCEED HIM**

Judge Nat Harris announced yesterday, before being inaugurated as governor of Georgia, that he had severed his connection with his Macon law firm, upon the position that his membership in a law firm is incompatible with his tenure of the office of chief executive of the state.

The firm, which was formerly known as Harris & Harris, is now Harris, Harris & Williams.

The firm was formerly composed of Judge Harris, his two sons, Walter A. Harris and John B. Harris, and M. J. Williams. Mr. Williams' name did not appear in the style of the old firm. The only statement in the press is that the firm now is that caused by the retirement of Judge Harris.

"I retired from the firm," said Judge Harris, "because I did not feel that I should be connected with any law firm while I was governor of the state."

KILLS FLIES QUICKLY

**Shepard's House Fly Driver
and Insect Exterminator**

Pronounced by the Mayor and Chief Health Officers to be the most effective ever presented, when 5,000 Flies and Roaches were quickly killed and exterminated by the fumes of this wonderful product.

No Offensive Odors and Beneficial to Breathe

ON SALE AT ALL LEADING DRUG STORES

Hicks & Thompson

24½ LUCKIE STREET. PHONE IVY 3664.

GOODRICH SILVERTOWN CORD TIRES

Again win all honors in the world's
fastest speed contest at the

Chicago Automobile Derby

and surpass their previous unequalled record for speed and tire endurance established at Indianapolis.

**Every Winning and Surviving
Car Equipped With Silvertowns**

And, above all, every tire bought and paid for by the users at the regular price.

Manufactured and Sold by the Makers of
the Famous Goodrich Safety Tread Tires

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.

PALM BEACH RAY

**It's
Palm
Beach
Week**

**HOT DAYS?
THIN CLOTHES!**

**A Palm Beach
Suit's the
Thing**



Looks well—wears well; featherlight, porous, washable, durable.

Tailors like worsted—wears like fast friendship.

Loungy, comfy, smart and inexpensive.



Shown in a tempting variety of patterns.

Solid colors and fancy stripes—"Summery" shades and "Somber" shades.

At any good clothes shop.



Ask for the Palm Beach Booklet.

"How to Live and What to Wear in the Hot Days"

It contains a health article by a famous Health Director that will show you and yours the way to a Summer free from sickness and discomfort.

That Booklet's Gratis

Oh!—and when you buy your Palm Beach Suit—be very sure it's the genuine.

The Palm Beach label in your coat is your guarantee.

LOOK FOR IT!

The Palm Beach Mills
Goodall Worsted Company

Selling Agents:
R. K. MULFORD DEPT.
229 Fourth Ave., New York

GENUINE
Palm Beach
CLOTH
REGISTERED U.S. PATENT—OFFICE

Forsyth Street, Looking South



Photo taken at the intersection of Forsyth and West Mitchell.

ANXIETY OVER GERMAN REPLY, RUSSIAN REVERSES AND HUGE SALE AMERICAN SECURITIES HEAVY ON MARKET.

New York, June 26.—(Special.)—The market was quiet, but a few stocks showed signs of activity. The volume of business was small, and the market was generally steady. The German reply to the ultimatum was awaited with interest. The Russian reverses were also noted. The huge sale of American securities was a feature of the day.

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SIGNIFICANT DECISIONS OF U. S. COURT AT TRENTON BE REVERSED BY THE SUPREME COURT IN STEEL CASE ALSO?

Washington, June 26.—The Supreme Court today reversed the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Trenton in the Steel case. The decision was a significant one, as it related to the rights of the government in the steel industry.

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WABASH SALE HELD UP. THE FORECLOSURE SALE OF THE WABASH RAILROAD WAS HELD UP BY A REORGANIZATION PLAN AS YET TO BE PUT INTO EFFECT.

Chicago, June 26.—The foreclosure sale of the Wabash Railroad was held up by a reorganization plan. The plan was proposed by the railroad's management and was aimed at restructuring the company's finances.

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STOCKS IN NEW YORK. AMALGAMATED COPPER, AMERICAN CUPRUM, AND AMERICAN COPPER STOCKS WERE THE MOST ACTIVE.

New York, June 26.—The stock market in New York was active today. Amalgamated Copper, American Cuprum, and American Copper were among the most active stocks. The market was generally steady, with some fluctuations.

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COTTON REGULAR AT DECLINE OF 3 TO 9 POINTS SATURDAY. WEEKLY STATEMENT OF NEW YORK BANKS.

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WEEKLY STATEMENT OF NEW YORK BANKS. DEPOSITS, \$3,298,437,800; EXCESS RESERVE, \$193,253,030; DECREASE, \$7,147,160 FOR THE WEEK.

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CONTINUED ARGENTINE COMPETITION AND GROWING CROP NEWS HEAVY ON CORN-OATS DIP IN SYMPATHY.

Chicago, June 26.—The market for corn and oats was heavily influenced by news of the growing crop in Argentina. The competition from Argentina was a significant factor in the price movement.

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til dark and piped until 9
after which I bedsteaded un-
clock five, after which I bres
until it was time to go muling

In thirty-one consecutive days
inches of rain recently fell on